Provincial Library

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

VOL. VI, NO. [illegible] | BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915 | $2.00 YEARLY

F. M. Thompson Co.

"The Quality Store"

High Class Groceries — Choice Fruits and Vegetables

Fresh B.C. and Washington Fruits

PRESERVING FRUIT
PLUMS, 20-lb cases $1.25
PEACHES, 20-lb cases 1.25
Bartlett PEARS, 40-lb box 2.65
BLUEBERRIES, 20-lb box 3.25 nett

All the above are in good firm condition and now is the right time to preserve them

20-lbs Sugar—worth $1.60 nett—with every Case of Fruit

Perfect Seal Fruit Jars
Pints, per dozen $1.10
Quarts, per dozen $1.25
Half-Gallons, per doz 1.65

Other Fruits suitable for Dessert
BLACKBERRIES, 2 for 25c.
PEACHES, per lb 10c.
PLUMS, 3 lbs for 25c.
CANTELOUPES, each 15c.
PEARS, 3 lbs for 25c.
EATING APPLES, "Duchess" and "Transparent" varieties, 3 lbs for 25c.

APPLE SPECIAL—Cookers
Per 40-lb Case $1.40 nett, or 5 lbs for 25c
We have only a few cases, so order early.

FRESH VEGETABLES
B. C. POTATOES, first-class stock, per 100 lbs. $1.40 nett
RIPE TOMATOES, per lb 10c., or 5-lb basket for 40c.
FRESH CORN, per dozen 35c. LARGE CUCUMBERS, each 5c.
GREEN PEAS and BEANS, 3 lbs for 25c. Etc. Etc.

Fresh Dairy Butter, per lb 25c.
Fresh Eggs, per dozen 25c.

Don't Forget Our Discount of 5 Per Cent. For Cash

PHONE 25

BLAIRMORE — ALBERTA

OFFICE PHONE "76" — RESIDENCE PHONE "60"

D. A. SINCLAIR

Contractor and Builder

PLANS FURNISHED
ESTIMATES GIVEN

DEALER IN

Rough & Dressed Lumber, Sash & Doors
Shingles & Lath

Blairmore - - Alberta

Letter From Blairmore Boy

Silas Hastington Patton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patton, of Blairmore, who is with the 10th Western Canada Regiment in France, writes to his parents under recent date.

He states "I am going on all right. It's very near a year since we declared war on the Huns, but I think by this time next year it will be all over—at any rate we hope so.

"I have written to Walter Howe, but have not received an answer. He is in some hospital, and I don't know what one it is, so I doubt if he will ever get my letter.

"I hope you are not worrying over me, for your soldier kid is able to take care of himself; but one cannot tell the minute he may get it in the trenches. The Germans are a lot of low-down curs. They kill our wounded whenever they get a chance. I have seen them do it myself."

Bodies of 200 Babes Are Found in Sewers

Human life has been destroyed in wholesale quantities in Toronto during the past two years. The city sewers have during that time, given up the bodies of 200 prematurely born babes. The awesome information was given in a statement by Works Commissioner Harris last week. Even 200 is a small estimate of the number of slaughtered innocents, as the number found is only those caught in the screens at the sewerage disposal plant at Morley avenue. No estimate of those that have gone through can be made.

The Commissioner of Works stated that the discoveries were reported to the Chief Coroner, with a view to the matter being taken up by the police. However, such a course was considered useless, as there were no clues presented. The sewerage comes from all parts of the city, and therefore it would be impossible to ascertain where the bodies were deposited.

The statement means that at least 100 babes are destroyed a year in Toronto. The police, however, have nothing to work upon, and the Chief Coroner can do nothing. The present number found shows little decrease from any time during the two years.—Toronto Globe.

$4,000,000 a Year For War Pensions

That at the end of the war Canada will have 5,000 or 6,000 pensions to pay in the estimate made from the experience of the Militia Department so far. While on account of the uncertainty as to the length of the struggle precludes any very accurate prediction, it is practically certain that there will be added to the Dominion's yearly expenditure a sum of at least $4,000,000 a year for pensions for the wives and families of dead soldiers and for disabled ones.

Up to the present, however, the number of Canadian soldiers receiving pensions as a result of the present war is only 160, and the amount paid out up to July 31 has been $25,000.

As each application for a pension takes three or four months between the time the soldier falls or is wounded and the date on which the application is finally passed, it is altogether probable that the $2,000,000 set apart for pensions during the present year will be insufficient. It is estimated that already about 1,000 Canadian men of family have fallen in action, but as stated only a small proportion of these cases have been dealt with. These cases are first passed on by the pension and claims board to the Militia Department and then referred to Major W. S. Conger, Canadian pensions officer.

An Englishman, Irishman, and Scotchman, made an agreement among themselves, that whoever died first, should have five pounds piled on his coffin by each of the others. The Irishman was the first to die. Shortly afterward, the Scotchman met the Englishman, and asked him if he had fulfilled the agreement.

"Yes," said the Englishman, "I put on five sovereigns. What did you put on?"

"Oh, I jist wrote ma cheque fer ten poonds," said the Scotchman, "an' took your five sovereigns as change."

Pincher Creek's tax rate for this year will be 42 mills.

A Noteworthy Example

Colliery Officials Set Aside 5 Per Cent. of Salaries For Patriotic Purposes, and Ask Miners For 2 Per Cent.

A meeting of the officials of the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, was held at Bellevue, on Sunday last, in the Eagles hall, with W. P. Williams, superintendent of Bellevue mines, in the chair.

The chairman on calling the meeting to order remarked that the collections already made on behalf of the Patriotic Fund for local relief viz. 2 per cent of each official's salary, had reached the amount of $747.00, and asked the meeting to decide as to the disposition of this money, and also to decide whether to continue the collections at 2 per cent or raise it to say 5 per cent, or discontinue it altogether.

Mr. Allan Hamilton made a few pointed remarks on the original intention of the collection, and suggested that this fund be used for the relief of the families of the Company's employees, who were now on active service, and that a new subscription be at once started for the purpose of purchasing a machine gun.

After some discussion along the lines suggested by Mr. Hamilton, the following resolutions were put, and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the entire fund now on hand be turned over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Resolved, That each official of the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, be asked to contribute 5 per cent of his monthly salary, and the monies so collected to be divided equally between the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Fund.

Resolved, That all employees of the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, other than officials be asked to contribute not less than 2 per cent of their wages, disposition of same to be same as previous motion.

Resolved, That the following committee be appointed to carry out the demands of the previous motions. W. H. Chappell, jr., A. Hamilton and W. G. Pearson.

W. P. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

W. H. CHAPPELL, JR.,
Secretary.

Meeting of Town Council

The regular meeting of the Blairmore town council was held last night, when D. A. Sinclair donned the robes of office as Mayor and presided. Councillors Beebe, Rosse, Evans and Dutil were present.

The minutes of previous meeting were on motion approved.

Communications were received from the West Canadian Collieries and Supt. Starnes, of the Royal North West Mounted Police.

The following accounts were duly passed: W. A. Beebe $20, Remington Typewriter Co. $3.00, W. A. Henderson Co. $37.50, Rocky Mountain Cement Co. $59.80.

Beebe-Rosse—That the Secretary be instructed to write the West Canadian Collieries Co. that when they can show the council that they have farm lands that were assessed in 1913 14, the council will be in a position to consider their application. Carried.

Beebe-Rosse—That the superintendent of the R.N.W.M.P. be advised in reply to his letter of August 19th that we have our own by-laws for the enforcement of law in the town, and we also have our own police to look after the carrying out of these by-laws. We are naturally anxious to have our own police collect any revenue that may be coming instead of reverting to the provincial government, which now happens when the mounted police take action. Carried.

Dutil-Beebe—That the secretary write the Rocky Mountain Cement Co. and ascertain if they will allow the town to use their electric light pole line, provided the Town could buy the current from another source, although the town would prefer that the present arrangements be continued. Carried.

Beebe-Dutil—That the secretary be instructed to proceed with the 1914 tax enforcement return at once. Carried.

Beebe-Rosse—That the following committees be approved:

Works and Property—W. A. Beebe, M. Rosse, W. Evans.

Waterworks—L. H. Putnam, W. J. Bartlett, L. Dutil.

License and Police—M. Rosse, W. Evans, W. A. Beebe.

Health and Relief—W. J. Bartlett, W. A. Beebe, L. H. Putnam.

Fire and Light—L. Dutil, W. J. Bartlett, L. H. Putnam.

Finance—W. Evans, L. Dutil, M. Rosse.

The first named in all cases to be chairman of committee. Carried

Council adjourned at 10 p.m

Blairmore Red Cross

$36.40 was taken in for the Red Cross funds at the Sanatorium Tennis Tournament; instead of $301, as given in the Calgary Herald.

$75.00 has been sent to the Provincial Fund this month.

More workers are needed at the Tuesday sewing meetings to get through with the amount of work that should go from there. There is both hand and machine sewing, from the very simple hospital handkerchiefs to shirts and pyjamas. It is hoped that every woman in town will feel her duty in this matter. If impossible to get to the sewing meetings, do your share at home—materials can be secured from Mrs. Carter at any time.

Mayor and Councillors Elected By Acclamation

Monday was nomination day. Only sufficient nominations were made to fill the vacancies, and as a result D. A. Sinclair was elected mayor, and William Evans and L. H. Putnam councillors, and W. A. Beebe a school trustee. The new mayor and councillors were duly sworn into office at the regular meeting of the Council last night.

A Pincher Creek Chinaman was recently fined $10 and costs for cruelty to another animal.

HOW MANY CENTS MAKE A DOLLAR?

HANDLEY gives tickets worth one cent in exchange, where others charge you 5 cents. I give you the lowest possible price to a cent. The Boys and Girls like to save these tickets. Encourage them to be thrifty. Ask my prices before buying elsewhere. It will pay you.

We Lead - -
Others Follow

Handley's Cash Store

Phone 52

Blairmore — Alberta

100 Men Wanted

Machine Men, Loaders and Drivers. Union Wages
Apply at Mine Office, Kipp, Alta.

Town of Blairmore

Don't forget that Tuesday next is the last day for the 10 p.c. DISCOUNT on 1915 Taxes. The Office of the Secretary will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. for the purpose of receiving same.

This Week's Honor Roll

The following men have this week been examined, passed and sworn in for defence of the Empire in the Overseas Forces, 50th Battalion, Calgary, by Capt. A. C. C. Johnson, recruiting officer:

James M. Carter, Blairmore.
Ernest Louis Johnston, Blairmore.
Joseph William Matthew Howe, Blairmore.
Gerald Gardner, Frank.
Samuel Scott Wallace, Frank.
David Bevan Moore, Frank.
Joseph McIllaga, Frank.
Fred. Edward Roper, Frank.
Fred Hanley, Frank.
Fred Allott, Frank.
John Hutton, Bellevue.
John Little, Frank.
Alfred Lewis Johnson, Frank.
Thomas Crawford, Frank.
John Burt Dunlop, Frank.
Alexander Emery, Frank.
Septamius Bettinger, Frank.
Herbert Yeadon, Frank.

The largest lobster secured for many years on the West coast of Newfoundland was recently captured. The crustacean measured three feet across from the tips of its claws, the girth of its body was one foot and it measured eighteen inches in length.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE of VINCENZO BARISCI, late of the Village of Bellevue, Miner, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Vincenzo Barisci, who died on the 16th day of April, 1915, are required to file with the undersigned by the 25th day of September, 1915, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 23rd day of August, A.D. 1915.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Public Administrator,
220 Eighth Avenue West,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
H. A. HOWARD,
Manager.

W. A. Beebe

Real Estate and Insurance

Broker in Mines and Mining Stocks

Houses for sale or rent and rents collected.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses and Notary Public

VICTORIA STREET

Blairmore, Alta.

Salvation Army

In Baptist church, Blairmore. Bright and interesting meetings held every Wednesday at 8 p.m. Hearty welcome extended to all, irrespective of denomination.

JOS. ACTON, Captain.

For Sale or Exchange

Ranch, near Burmis, all fenced, part seeded in timothy. Good five-roomed house and buildings. What Offers. Apply to The Enterprise.

Grave fears were entertained here for the safety of the White Star liner Lapland, which was overdue several days and on which Mrs. Gresham and children, of Blairmore, were passengers for England. The Lapland was reported sunk, but arrived safely at Liverpool.

WEAR FLEET FOOT
Shoes for every Sport and Recreation
Sold by all Good Shoe Dealers

Worn by Every Member of the Family

MOTHERS!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

A Home on Wheels

All-Steel Colonist Cars of the C.P.R. Are Comfortable and Absolutely Safe

The all-steel colonist cars built by the C.P.R. fill the bill to a nicety. On the long journey to the west, se cars have to be eating and sleeping and living rooms combined. They must have cooking conveniences, for one thing; and there is always more or ss danger when several people are using the stove that accidents may happen. For that reason alone, the all-steel car comes in handy, as there is absolutely nothing to burn. Well, there are the cushions on the steel seats; but they could not do much harm even if they did take fire. The seats, floor, roof, sides—every bit of the car is of steel. The fire stoves are fixed to steel frames. Every detail has been carefully thoughout. The cars fill a much felt want, being as they are, roomy, comfortable and safe, while for three or five days, the life is lived as it would be in a permanent residence, with hardly an oscillation to remind one that the cars are on the rails, and that they are running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Ships and Waves

When the waves of the sea are one-half the length of the ship and one-twentieth of the length in height the stress upon the ship itself is very little increased above that in smooth water. But when the waves are of the same length as the ship or one and one-half times its length the stresses are considerable higher than when the ship is in smooth water; hence, in view of the fact that waves are seldom over 500 feet long, the maximum bending moments which come upon a ship 900 feet long are much less than those which come upon one 500 feet long.—Chicago News.

Uncuttable Wire For Entanglements

A new wire so drawn that it is believed no pliers now in use can cut it, is being shipped to the allies. This wire is roughened on its surface, and by the addition of various chemicals it has been made so hard and tough that all kinds of pliers have been tried on it without avail. A genius down in Broadway has started to invent a new kind of nippers to cut it with and so far the picture of the tool looks very well, but it is not in use yet.

It is intended to run strands of this wire as the 'asis for entanglements. Despite its high resistance the wire is comparatively light, and weighs 429 pounds to the mile. Around the extra tough lengths will be formed the entanglements of the ordinary barb wire of commerce, which is being sent out of this country is large quantities. The amount of the toughened wire available for use in Europe is said to be large.—New York Herald.

Soil Study

Expert agriculturists are now able to make "two blades of grass grow where one blossomed before."

They have accomplished this through soil study.

They have learned what thrives best in certain soils and how weak soil can be strengthened.

Increased production is the fruit of this applied knowledge.

Manufacturers can apply this kind of knowledge, and when the weak spots of distribution are found they can utilize "newspaper advertising" as the tonic.

A Rothschild as a Laborer

A Bavarian courier reports that among the prisoners of war at Lerchenfeld (one of the quarters of Vienna) is a member of the Paris branch of the Rothschild family, who was captured while driving an automobile. The courier declared that efforts made through the Spanish embassy to have special treatment accorded Mr. Rothschild resulted in his being compelled to go to work in the hay fields with other prisoners at four o'clock the next morning.

Plaintiff (in New York court the other day)—He promised that our married life would be heaven.

Lawyer—And wasn't it?

Plaintiff—"he only glimpse of heaven I ever got was when he soaked me and I saw stars.

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1063

Our Timber Resources

Four Hundred Billion Feet of Lumber in British Columbia

The war makes heavy demands upon the lumber supplies of the world. Bridges, wharves, entrenchments, emplacements, road building use up prodigious quantities, while packing cases for ammunition and other supplies call for almost any amount of finished material.

British Columbia is one of the richest of Canadian provinces in standing timber, and is being drawn upon largely by Great Britain just now.

Said the Honorable W. R. Ross, minister of lands of the Pacific province, the other day:

"Perhaps you noticed that order for 10 million feet of lumber for the British admiralty secured for British Columbia recently. The admiralty provided shipping for that, and through the action taken by the government bidding was confined to B.C. mills. Moreover, we have gained the further point that our mills will be no longer forced to bid on British government orders through San Francisco, for this British Dominion will supply the British government direct. And then we are trying to do away, once for all, with the inability of our export mills to get shipping. The Americans have no kick coming—there is plenty of room for us all in the world markets. Only I make it plain that British Columbia must have her share, absolutely!

"Many vague estimates of the extent of British Columbia's forests have been put forward in past years," says Mr. Ross. "Because we need reliable information in order to manage our forests intelligently I began a forest survey in 1912. A very considerable area has already been covered by the cruisers engaged in this survey. The figures obtained give us something definite to go upon.

"Besides the eight and one-third million acres under timber license, a million acres under old timber leases, a million acres of deeded timberland, three-quarters of a million acres held under railway grants—besides these alienations we find that the crown timber reserve, created in 1907, is very considerable. For instance, in entering the results of various forest surveys on the maps last year there were one million acres of reserve timberland dealt with, apart from very large areas containing lesser stands of timber and pulpwood.

Hence, the estimate of 350 billion feet of merchantable timber now awaiting cutting in the province is being called into question as it becomes more and more probable that the effective total will reach 400 billion."

"Take the coast forests—say a solid third is Douglas Fir, which is the finest all round wood in the world; over one-fifth is cedar—British Columbia is pre-eminently the cedar region of America, thanks to the coast rainfall. Then think of our immense stand of western hemlock. The world is now beginning to realize what western hemlock is. Our pulp and paper mills have done great things with it already, but the big uses of this wood are only just beginning. Western hemlock is destined to take the place of eastern white pine for very many purposes, and at no distant date. Then take our fine interior forests. Seven thousand out of 13,600 square miles of timber licenses are east of the Cascades Mountains, so you see our interior country is pretty strongly represented in the timber asset."—Montreal Family Herald.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

Society Plans to Protect Birds

The members of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds have decided to issue a poster warning the public of the penalty attached to destroying insectivorous birds.

The Dominion agricultural department has promised the society to issue an authoritative book on the birds of Canada, with colored illustrations. It is expected that the book will be ready by the end of this ar. The society is also negotiating for the issue of a Canadian edition of "The Value of Birds to Man," by Jas. Buckland, for free distribution.

Branches of the society will be formed in Halifax, N.S.; Sussex, N.B.; Regina, Sask.; Montreal, Que., and throughout Ontario. Two hundred young girls in Belleville, members of the Queen Victoria Girls' Canadian Club, have joined the society, while the town of Newbury has a branch of seventy-one members.

More Lumber Wanted

There are a great many rumors abroad concerning inquiries for lumber or ready-made houses for use when reconstruction is undertaken, and the dispossessed population of Belgium, northern France and Russia are enabled to return to their former homes. The timber needed to rehabilitate the homes and industries of nearly 20,000,000 people will undoubtedly be beyond the resources of the timber exporting countries of Europe. Not even the eastern Canadian supply available for export will be sufficient for the imperative demands of reconstruction. Stock will be needed in all sizes and qualities. There will without doubt be an unusual opportunity to extend the export of timber from Western Canada.—Hamilton Times.

The word "sword" comes from the Polish word "szabla," and "pistol" from the Italian town Pistoja, which was famous in the Middle Ages for its arms factories. The bayonet takes its name from the French town Bayonne, where the inventor lived some 125 years ago.

German chemists are experimenting with hopes of swift success on a new explosive more deadly than lyddite. This expoisive when perfected will be used in their big howitzers, and it is confidently predicted that neither trench nor fort will stand against it.

Regular Customer—I shall want a large quantity of flowers from you next week for my daughter's coming out.

Flower Woman—Yes, mum. You shall 'ave the very best for 'er, pore dear. Wot were she put in for?

Remington Arms Plant Is Not For Sale

No Amount of Money Which Anybody Might Offer Would Induce the Owners t Sell

During the last few days there have been very persistent rumors to the effect that Germany was seeking to purchase American ammunition making plants, not so much on account of any shortage of ammunition for its own armies as with a view to putting an end to the tremendous shipments which are going forward to the allies. The Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company have both been specifically named as objective points of the German efforts.

But it now appears that there is not the slightest chance of Germany securing a dollar's worth of interest in either of these two great concerns.

Mr Samuel F. Pryor, vice-president and general manager of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co., was seen today in regard to the persistent rumors that have lately been in circulation, to the effect that offers made by a foreign government for purchase of the properties of that company were under considerations, and that the additions to the Ilion and Bridgeport plants, which are under construction, are intended to be merely temporary and made only for the performance of special contracts entered into and are not intended for the permanent uses of the company.

Mr. Pryor was very emphatic in asserting that there was not the slightest foundation for these rumors; and he pointed out that one story necessarily destroyed the other, because, if a sale of 'he plants and properties was made, the additions would not be required for the purpose of enabling the company to perform its contracts for the supply of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Pryor stated that no sum which might be offered for the properties would afford the slightest temptation to the owner to dispose of them and thus prevent the performance of existing contracts. Mr. Pryor was equally emphatic in asserting that the additions to the plants did not constitute a mere temporary expedient, but were largely made in accordance with the general policy of expansion adopted by the company before the outbreak of the European war, and that this policy would not be interfered with even if the war were to come to an end tomorrow. The additions to the plants now under construction, are of the most modern type and of the most substantial, durable and permanent character.—Commercial and Financial World, New York, June 21.

Bryan and Some Others

American Statesman Not First to Achieve Title of "Prince of Peace at Any Price"

Mr. Bryan, who is earning from some of his countrymen the title of Prince of Peace at Any Price, is not the first notable statesman to be thus taunted, says the London Chronicle. Sir Charles Dilke thirty-three years ago expressed an opinion in favor of continental disarmament and was so styled.

But Sir Charles took comfort in the reflection, which was apparently a surprise to his opponents, that "the phrase was first used in a memorandum by F. von Gentz, written in 1815, in which the words were contemptuously applied to the opinions of Lord Castlereagh and the great Duke of Wellington, a few months before Waterloo."

So that if Sir Charles Dilke is right, and he was a wonderfully well-informed man, "peace at any price" is older than the famous speech of Sir Robt. Peel, in which he doubted the policy of too strong and determined a declaration that "at any hazard the ministry of the country will preserve peace."

Benevolent Individual—Yes, sir; I hold that when a man makes a little extra money his first duty is to make his wife a present of a handsome dress

Stranger—You are a social philosopher, I presume?

"No, I'm a dry goods merchant."

"I always believe in saving something for a rainy day."

"How much have you saved?"

"Oh, I haven't saved anything, but I believe in it."

Policeman—Stand back and give him air!

Voice from the crowd—'E don't need hair, hofficer! 'E needs fog! 'E's from London!

One morning an Irishman was going about his usual day's work when he met a well dressed man who often tried to "take a rise out of him." This worthy asked Paddy:

"What time does the post car pass here, Pat?"

"Just after the horses," was Paddy's curt reply.

"I never saw such a man as you are. I really believe you hate yourself."

"Well, why shouldn't I? My mother is English and my father is a German."

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me."

Had One Attack

Insurance Examiner—Have you ever had palpitation of the heart?

Young Man (coloring a little)—Well, I'm engaged to be married.

"I hope my daughter's playing doesn't disturb you," said the man who had just bought a new piano. "Not in the least," replied his next-door neighbor. "I work in a boiler factory all day."

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3
THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

Constipation Vanishes Forever
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

Exercise Needful To Most Persons

But Amount Which Each Should Take Is No Easy Matter For Physicians to Determine

Muscular exercise is presumably important as a means to health, but our ideas as to the amount that a patient should take are exceedingly hazy, says the New York Medical Journal. According to the great majority of "physical trainers," who, however, do not always take their own medicine, the more exercise we take the better, and if this dogma were true our advice to patients could be brief and definite.

Some persons naturally desire exercise and think they feel the better for taking long walks or otherwise taxing their muscles. There are others who find most pleasure in an easy chair and who can with difficulty be persuaded to leave it for a short stroll. Are both these examples right or does the one carry exercise to an extreme and the other suffer from muscular negligence?

Perhaps we can learn something on the subject from biography, for biography is physiology and hygiene teaching by example. Beethoven walked or rather ran—for his steps were hurried—five miles or more a day, rain or shine; Brahms also was a "tireless walker;" Thomas Jefferson walked seven miles a day; De Quincey, a very shadow of a man, fell that he needed to walk fourteen miles a day; Walter Scott easily limped twenty miles, and Turner went the same distance, working as he walked; Dickens did, at a great pace, his twenty-five miles or more, and Tolstoi at fifty-eight years of age easily walked one hundred and thirty miles in three days.

These were all giants in mind and also in bodily endurance. On the other hand, the genius of Calvin, of Darwin, and of Kant was lodged in tumbling down protoplasmic shacks, and the first was more often found on a couch than on the road. Darwin walked but a short measured distance and even Kant, who kept himself nicely balanced, "like a walker on a tight rope," in the narrow way of health, limited his stroll to a half hour a day.

The kind and quantity of exercise seem from such examples to depend, as we should expect, on the general health and physique of the person, and perhaps not a little upon his habitual demand and intake of food. The lately published account of the habits of Lord Lyons, who for forty years was one of the most important of British diplomatists, gives another aspect, however, to the subject. Here was a robust man who not only "cared nothing for sport, but had probably never played a game in his life, and detested exercise and other life." Though a total abstainer from alcohol, he was a large eater, and he used to say that "abstinence and exercise were the only two things that disagreed with him." He was conscientious and never shirked his work; yet, except for a few months of nervous breakdown following the great stress of affairs at Washington during the Civil war, he was in good health, and so efficient that for over forty years "not the slightest criticism was ever made of his official conduct." He died at seventy years of age of a first stroke of paralysis, only a few months after he resigned his office. Of our great pedestrians, Scott also died of apoplexy, but at sixty-one years, while Dickens was cut off at fifty-eight.

Evidently, while exercise is a good thing, and apparently essential for the health of most persons, it may not only be carried to extreme, but there are apparently some persons who are well off, and perhaps best off, with very little use of their muscles. We cannot say just how much exercise a person should take, and it may be well to consult the habits of the patient to a considerable degree before giving advice on the subject.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Peace River Wheat

The first shipment of wheat has been made out of the Peace River country. What has been grown there for many years and the crop is a certain one, but until this year the price and the absence of rail communication has rendered shipment to outside point out of the question. There is now rail communication from Edmonton to Peace River Landing. It is interesting to note that Edmonton is 500 miles from the Peace River country, or just about as far as the point to which the Pacific Great Eastern is now in course of construction, that is, Lake la Hache in Cariboo. It is difficult to realize that at 150-mile House on the Cariboo road one is as near the wheat fields of the Peace River as at Edmonton. Some day the traffic of this great unexploited land will find its way to the coast instead of being carried across the continent.—Victoria Colonist.

Perspiring orator at recruiting meeting in Hyde Park, London. "Patriotism, gentlemen, is the backbone of the empire; it should be encouraged and brought more to the front!"

It is reported that Marconi has invented a device for paralyzing the motors of aeroplanes by means of wireless.

Variegated Alfalfa

Varieties That Successfully Meet the Demand For Hardiness

For large areas of Canada where the winter and early spring conditions are unfavorable to growing of alfalfa the necessity of having particularly hardy varieties is evident. At present, so called "variegated" alfalfas have proven to meet, successfuly, the demand for hardiness. Among the best known varieties of variegated alfalfas are Grimm's alfalfa and Ontario Variegated.

These varieties are especially suited to severe winter conditions for the reason that they originated as crossings between the ordinary alfalfa and the yellow lucernes (Medicago falcata). The latter species which, among other things, differs from ordinary alfalfa in having yellow flowers, is a northern species which occurs naturally in northern Europe and northern Asia. Consequently it is naturally adapted to severe winters and is able to withstand, successfully, most adverse conditions. The variegated alfalfas having inherited the cold resistant powers of yellow lucerne they are much hardier than ordinary alfalfa, and consequently better adapted to those parts of Canada where hardiness is essential.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that variegated alfalfas are somewhat inferior to ordinary alfalfa as regards yielding capacity and feeding value. This inferiority is due to the infusion of yellow lucerne which is inferior to ordinary alfalfa in the respects just mentioned.

Yellow lucerne is generally rather prostrate in habit, often trailing flat on the ground. Its stems are more wiry in character and show a tendency to become rather woody. These characteristics which make the hay of the yellow lucerne coarse and unpalatable to stock, have been partially inherited by the variegated alfalfas. Consequently the latter varieties, including Grimm's alfalfa and Ontario variegated, are inferior in feeding value to ordinary alfalfa.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Pet of the Regiment

A French soldier, writing to his family in Le Mans, tells how in all probability his life was saved by the pet dog of the regiment.

Struck by a fragment of shell in the arm, with a bullet in his jaw and a sabre cut over the head, the wounded man was lying half covered by the corpses of his comrades when he felt a light touch of his forehead. It was Tom, the regimental dog.

In spite of the pain the soldier tried to lift himself up a little. He knew that the animal was trained to carry to the camp a wounded man's kepi, but he had lost his. The brave dog hesitated and the man said to him:

"Run along, Tom. Go and find my companions. Get on. Find them."

This time Tom understood. He dashed away to the camp, ran about among the men, pulling at their capes and barking and succeeded in drawing two ambulance men to the spot where the wounded man was lying. The wounded man was attended to and was last reported to be progressing favorably.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Little Mary had been sent to the store to get some fly-paper. She was a long time in returning and her mother began to feel anxious. Going to the door, she spied the little girl coming up the street, and called:

"Mary, have you got the fly-paper?"

"No, mother," replied Mary; "it's got me, but we are coming together."—Youth's Companion.

While on parade a colonel noticed a careless man to have very muddy heels, while the remainder of his attire was in keeping with military propriety.

"Corporal Moriarity," said the chief, "you have very muddy heels."

"Yes, colonel, a good soldier never looks behind him."

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.
50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Many Factories Engaged

The Manufacture of Munitions in Canada Reaching Huge Proportions

"At the present time no less than 247 factories are engaged in this work in 78 cities and towns in the Dominion. In Montreal alone 35 factories are employed. Toronto has 28, Hamilton 17, and so on throughout the Dominion from coast to coast. Practically every province of Canada is participating in this enterprise. The manufacture of shells in this country is giving employment to between 60,000 and 70,000 artisans while the total weekly wage bill easily amounts to $1,000,000. From these figures you will see what the shell-making industry means to the working men as well as to the manufacturers of the Dominion.

"The changes which were necessary in the equipment of the various factories by adding new machinery, or in the readjustment of existing plants were made by the manufacturers themselves and at their own expense. These changes gave employment to many other factories which were not irectly engaged in making ammunition. In the course of a very short time now we shall be producing between 40,000 and 50,000 shells per day. For the contracts already placed it may interest you to know that 170,000 tons of steel, about 30,000 tons of lead, and several thousand tons of other materials are required.—Monetary Times.

Sleep is the greatest nourisher of infants, and without peaceful sleep the child will not thrive. This cannot be got if the infant be troubled with worms. Miller's Worm Powders will destroy worms and drive them from the system, and afterwards the child's rest will be undisturbed. The powders cannot injure the most delicate baby, and there is nothing so effective for restoring the health of a worm-worn infant.

Planning a Reserve Militia

Under the chairmanship of Colonel Hon. Senator Mason of Toronto, the committee which has in hand the arrangements for organizing a reserve militia in Canada had a preliminary gathering recently at Ottawa. The other members present were Colonel George Starke, of Montreal; Colonel Wilson of Halifax; Colonel A. P. Sherwood, Ottawa; and Colonel Chamber, of Wininpeg.

While not desiring to interfere in any way with existing organizations, it is proposed to take some steps to ascertain the names and keep track of men who in the event of any great emergency would be willing to serve at home.

It is intended to find out, through local bodies, the number of those who have trained and are willing to join such a reserve and those who have not trained but are ready to do so.

When this information is secured the committee will meet again to devise further plans with regard to training.

The proposed service is to be wholly voluntary and without pay.

Quick at It, Too

"They had a monkey at the circus that could add."

"That's nothing! Any monkey can run up a column."

COWAN'S MAPLE BUDS
They're worth trying always.
Eat plenty—

Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA
Registered
235

NO PEACE FOR WORLD IS POSSIBLE UNTIL GERMAN POWER IS BROKEN

DR. ELIOT ANALYZES THE TEUTONIC EFFICIENCY

Denounces the German System of Education, and says that the People of Germany are Ignorant of Political Freedom as the Anglo-Saxons Know It

Dr. Charles E. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, has published a striking arraignment of Germany in "The Road Toward Peace." In this he elaborates views which since the beginning of the war he has contributed to several newspapers, and includes his correspondence with Jacob H. Schiff, which considered means by which peace might be brought about. The most interesting and authoritative chapters in the book are those in which Dr. Eliot analyzes the boasted German efficiency, and finds it worthless except in a very limited extent. He denounces the German system of education, and says that the people of Germany are ignorant of political freedom as Anglo-Saxon countries know it. He reviews the great discoveries and inventions of the past hundred years, and finds that Germany has contributed little toward them. She has produced no Darwin, no Pasteur, no Cavour. She has not created much more than the Japanese, but like the Japanese, she has proved to have marvellous gifts as an adapter of great ideas born in other countries.

With the opinion of a noted German statesman that the Germans are "political asses" he heartily agrees. It was their ignorance upon this point that explains the numerous mistakes they made when calculating upon the effect of the war upon Great Britain. Nor is it the ignorance of the German masses he considers but the ignorance of their leaders. They had all the facts before them, but they could not make the deductions. They did not know how free people value the sanctity of a contract. "Nothing could be franker," he writes, "than the original explanation which the German chancellor gave of the breaking of treaties concerning the neutrality of Belgium; but his frankness is evidence that he did not understand in the least the freeman's idea of the sanctity of contract—the foundation of all public law and usage in a free country. In a country despotically or aristocratically ruled there is no such condition of public opinion."

As regards German efficiency Dr. Eliot writes:

"It is an efficiency which takes hold of every child in Germany at birth and follows every youth and every man and woman through life until death. It is that very efficiency which has prevented the last two generations of Germans from knowing anything about liberty. It is in the highest degree an autocratic efficiency in all walks of German life, including education and the relations between the sexes. The whole course of elementary and secondary education for every German boy or girl is determined by the government, and there is no election by the pupil in it, no choice by the child, except in its later stages the choice between a technical school or a gymnasium, and often that choice is not made by the child, but for him. German efficiency, however, is a very real and formidable thing in all the competitions of the civilized world; so that the most interesting thing to be studied as to the probable outcome of the European war in this—is Germany with its autocracy more efficient or less efficient than France and England with their liberties? The German way of procuring industrial and commercial efficiency is to make each individual man in the first place a man well trained for the exact service he is to render and then to keep him under a severe discipline which will result in his doing every time exactly what he has been trained to do."

He denies that this wonderful efficiency has produced anything to compare with what has been produced in liberty-loving nations. Efficiency has produced an efficient Germany. It has produced nothing for the world at large. He finds that Britain, the United States, France and Italy have produced nearly all of the great ideas and the great inventions in the past hundred years. In fact, Germany did not invent much more than Turkey. He considers it to be a remarkable fact that systematic education of the whole people has been carried on for one hundred years in Germany, while the free nations have been without this system. Nevertheless, despite this system, Germany is a political ignoramus. He believes that the reason is that the German system has not enough freedom in it. The German educational system and all German efficiency might be likened to the complete apparatus of the telegraph, lacking only the electric current.

A few days ago Dr. Eliot expressed the opinion that prayers for peace would not be answered, and that those outside of Germany who uttered them were traitors to the great ideals for which the allies are fighting. In his book he says that he does not believe there will be any peace until Germany is utterly smashed. "One cannot conceive of Germany admitting her defeat until she has exhausted her supplies of men, money and food," he says. He goes on to say, "Fortunately from our point of view there is no more resolute or dogged people in the world than the English, and we remember in that connection with satisfaction that many of us are of English extraction." He says that a new France has emerged from this war, a sober and serious France, and he believes that the war will mark a great epoch for the Russian people. They will win through it greater liberties than they might have expected from a century of peace. Dr. Eliot has no doubt as to the result of the war. He hopes and prays that the United States will not be drawn into it, and adds, "but that escape will be due to the fact that Russia, England and France have succeeded in defeating Germany and Austria-Hungary."

A German Romance

Long Trip of German Submarines is a Myth

A recent story, much featured in Berlin, has described the trip of German submarines from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople, via Gibraltar Straits. This is said by the British naval authorities to be an invention. A British naval officer is quoted in the New York Times as saying:

"That story was given out because the German government wished to impress the United States with the idea that its submarines could easily cross the Atlantic and destroy shipping on this side in the event of a war between the two countries. The Germans have established a submarine base and factory on the Bosphorus near Constantinople, and are turning them out there in the same manner as they have been doing at Zeebrugge, in the North Sea. The parts for the submarines are manufactured in Germany and sent by rail to Constantinople, through Austria, Roumania and Bulgaria. The last two countries are supposed to be neutral, but many things can be accomplished for a price, and the Germans have had no difficulty in getting the big packing cases containing the sections of the submarines through. Naturally, the allies had to withdraw their battleships from the Dardanelles when the submarines arrived on the scene."

Bryan and Some Others

American Statesman Not First to Achieve Title of "Prince of Peace at Any Price"

Mr. Bryan, who is earning from some of his countrymen the title of Prince of Peace at Any Price, is not the first notable statesman to be thus taunted, says the London Chronicle. Sir Charles Dilke thirty-three years ago expressed an opinion in favor of continental disarmament and was so styled.

But Sir Charles took comfort in the reflection, which was apparently a surprise to his opponents, that "the phrase was first used in a memorandum by F. von Gentz, written in 1815, in which the words were contemptuously applied to the opinions of Lord Castlereagh and the great Duke of Wellington, a few months before Waterloo."

So that if Sir Charles Dilke is right, and he was a wonderfully well-informed man, "peace at any price" is older than the famous speech of Sir Robt. Peel, in which he doubted the policy of too strong and determined a declaration that "at any hazard the ministry of the country will preserve peace."

Land Measure

One acre contains 160 square rods, 4,840 square yards, 43,560 square feet. The side of a square must measure as follows to contain: Ten acres, 660 feet, one acre, 208.71; half acre, 147.58; third acre, 120.50; fourth acre, 104.35; eighth acre, 73.79.

Increased Production

Dominion Government is to Appoint a Commission

A royal commission is to be appointed by the government to investigate the question of increased agricultural production in the Dominion, together with the related questions of wider markets, further employment for the unemployed, etc. The commission, which is to be appointed at the recommendation of the prime minister, and in response to a request made by the Congress of Mayors which visited the capital some weeks ago, will be authorized to employ such scientific and professional assistance as its members may determine. Its duration shall be during pleasure, and it will make interim reports from time to time.

A minute of council has been issued outlining the reasons for the appointment of the commission and the questions which it is to consider. In connection with opportunities for increased agricultural production, the following considerations are advanced:

(1) Improved methods of production with a view to a better return to the producer; (2) assisting this purpose by proper instruction and demonstration; (3) increasing the acreage under production; (4) attracting immigration of a type which would aid in increasing a large and permanent agricultural population; (5) stimulating and encouraging co-operation among the producers; (6) providing cold storage and abattoir facilities.

The minute of council setting forth reasons calls attention to the desirability of manufacturing products into the form in which they will be consumed, commends the principle of co-operation, asks for consideration of unemployment problems and of the employment of soldiers after the war, and concludes with this expression:

"It seems reasonable that under the conditions which have developed during the past six months opportunities will arise for widening and extending our markets, to the advantage not only of Canada, but of the countries and communities with which trade may thus be extended."

"Lift Up Your Heads"

We have nothing here to do with slackers, but only with our British soldiers, who have gone readily to the help of the Lord against the mighty. They may not have thought much of their danger, but they knew their danger; they were prepared, as they said themselves to do their "bit of work," and to risk the sacrifice of their lives; and their wives, their mothers, their fathers, their sisters, joined in the sacrifice, not, perhaps, without apprehension, but without any attempt to turn them from the perilous road. The spirits of our fallen warriors would turn from us if their death brought dismay or cowardice to our souls. Let no man or woman think that the loss of life is fruitless, or that our soldiers have fallen in vain.—Inverness Courier.

War and Comets

Superstition Pervades All the European Armies

The tale of the tri-color star has not only gone the rounds of France, but has crossed the frontiers and been spread among the barbarians, according to testimony I have just received from a person interned in Germany for a while but now set at liberty.

This witness, who belongs to the civil population of a locality invaded by the Teuton hordes, has just told me that a German major confided to him that he no longer expected victory for the kaiser's armies after seeing in the sky a star with the colors of the French flag, whereas in 1870 a sword was seen, and he added that this was not an optical illusion, as others besides himself had seen the same thing!

Really one would think we were still in the Fifteenth Century. In 1466 when Halley's famous comet spread its long and brilliant tail above the terrified armies of Mahomet II. and Pope Calixtus III. the Mussulman soldiers thought they saw in it a cross and the Christian soldiers thought they saw in it a yataghan.

It is true that since the war began curious coincidences have favored certain legends, not only in Germany, but in all countries.

The announcement of the eclipse of the sun, which took place on August 21, aroused lively apprehension among the Russian peasants inhabiting the zone of totality, who already at the beginning of July considered this astronomical phenomenon as a sign of war.

On the other hand, at the moment when the allies were saving Paris from the defilement which the troops of Von Kluck threatened to bring upon it in the early part of September, a pretty comet shone in the heavens at night, every evening more beautiful and more brilliant. At once the populace, whose attention it attracted, associated it with the battles and it received the name of the "war comet!" Nevertheless this ethereal voyager already had wandered in our skies for a year, having been discovered on December 17, 1913, by the astronomer Delavan, at the observatory of La Plata. But its visibility to the naked eye at the seat of war caused an imaginary role to be attributed to it.

Then there was the passage of Mercury before the sun on November 7, 1914, which the superstitious considered suspicious, as well as the mysterious messages received from space in the form of shooting stars, one of the most curious of which was that which fell in England on October 13, a celestial bomb weighing thirty-five pounds!

Another 13, that of January, 1915, was more prophetic still. It was marked by the earthquake in Central Italy—rather ordinary from a geological point of view, but the intensity of which was greater than generally known, since the proportion of victims rose to 90.94 per cent. and even ninety-nine out of one hundred in certain localities.—From the European Edition of the New York Herald.

Care of School Gardens

How to Interest Pupils in the Care of the Gardens

Many teachers find it very hard to have the work carried on in the school garden during the holidays. When they arrive back at their school in September the lot is usually a mass of weeds. The Agricultural Gazette, in offering some suggestions, states:

"All work should be done in due season, so that at vacation time the plants will be well advanced, entirely free from weeds, thinned out when necessary and properly cultivated. An interest may thus be created that, if only directed wisely, will remain in the minds of most pupils, who will solve the 'weed problem' during vacation.

"Many children regularly visit their plots during the vacation and keep them in condition. Some are driven by their parents, who also become interested, and at their regular visits to the village store or postoffice, make trips to the school plots as well.

"Trustees of many schools meet on Saturday afternoons and round up the village children to accompany them to the school grounds and perform the necessary weeding, etc. The children's plots (of many of these schools), furnish sufficient flowers for the Sunday services throughout the summer.

"A janitor of a village school, who is generally hired by the year and employs his time during vacation in cleaning and repairing the school, should be interested in the grounds as well and act as a leader of the children. In some schools, committees are appointed for each week of the vacation, and each committee in turn is held responsible. This plan works well in town schools, where many children go camping for part of the time."

Getting Deeper Color

If one wishes to get a different colored bloom on roses, hydrangeas, etc., this may be accomplished very simply. To increase the depth of color in a rose, apply soot from wood fires. The soot taken from the chimney or brushed down from the inner part of a stove in which wood is used, will do good work. Dig it in about the roots, but not deep enough to injure them. If this is done before a rain, the water will carry the soot deeper. Iron filings, or old, rusted iron buried by a rose bush, near enough for the roots to reach it, will deepen the color in the blooms.

The Range Finder

With the Aid of This Instrument Guns Can be Sighted With Wonderful Accuracy

The terrible destructiveness and accuracy of the field guns employed by the various belligerents in the European war has been commented upon almost daily since the beginning of the war, but only now and then has a paragraph appeared with reference to the little eighteen or twenty pound instrument, without the aid of which these wonderful pieces of ordnance would be practically useless except at short ranges. The instrument referred to is the range finder.

The range finder, which is a telescope with the eyepiece in the centre of the tube, has been developed to a perfection that is almost weird, and when the image of the object that is to be bombarded shows in the finder, and the scale indicates how far away that image is, it is time to be on guard, for something is going to be hit, and the something is the original of the image reflected in the range finder.

In the current issue of The Field Artillery Journal there appears an interesting description of the range-finding instrument. These range finders, it is pointed out, in order to fulfil the requirements of modern warfare, must be of easy manipulation, so as to locate quickly any target, must measure distances rapidly, the distances affecting moving as well as stationary targets. They must be insensible to mechanical and termal influences and must offer the possibility of an easy and rapid correction of any errors.

The range officer, after locating his target, sets his eyepiece for the visual distance of the observer by means of the diopter scale, and quickly gets the exact distance. If the approximate distance is unknown to the observer, the eyepiece is set by turning a small crank until the image of the targets is sharply outlined and reflects the greatest possible amount of details, such as walls, bushes, frameworks, steeples, etc.

The field of view in the range finder is divided into two parts by a horizontal line, the image of the target showing inverted in the lower and upright in the upper part of the field, the horizontal line dividing the two pictures. When the two images appear the range officer immediately begins manipulating what is known as the "height adjustment screw," and the two images are soon lined up so that the proper points touch each other exactly on the dividing line. The "measuring screw," as it is called, then comes into play, and the images are shifted laterally exactly, one above the other. For instance, if the target is the steeple of a church, when the points of the steeple in the upper and lower images touch on the horizontal line the range has been obtained.

The range being obtained, the facts are communicated to the battery commanders and the guns quickly set for the range and distance indicated. Then comes the insertion of the fuses that make possible the explosion of the projectile. The fuses are graduated in yards. For instance, if the target sought is 2,000 yards away, the fuse is cut off at the point where the figures 2,000 show. It is a hundred-to-one shot that the projectile will burst at the distance desired.

The same issue of the Field Artillery Journal also has some interesting details of the value of aeroplanes in the determination of distance and other necessary facts for their artillery commanders.

"From contemporaneous notes," says the Journal, "it is learned that field artillery fire control, by means of aeroplanes can be divided into three general classes. It is obtained by wireless telegraphy, by the aid of smoke bombs, and by visual signals.

"By means of wireless telegraphy one English officer performed the almost incredible feat of putting a battalion of field artillery successfully on nine different targets in about two hours. This was near Ypres.

"The German and French methods are also very successful. When the aeroplane is directly over the target the pilot drops a smoke bomb. The battery commander, who has been following the aeroplane with scissors instrument and self-contained base range finder, takes a reading at the instant the bomb is dropped. He thus has all the necessary information to open searching fire."

The French also depend to a certain extent upon signals displayed by their airmen. These signals, which are communicated with the aid of small flags, indicate whether the fire is short or over the target, and other information which it is necessary for the battery commanders to know if their fire is to be effective.

Was a Considerate Shell

First It Set Fire to Cabin, Then Burst Water Pipes and Extinguished it

A curious story is told of the ill-fated Triumph's first attack on the Turkish forts. In the course of a furious bombardment at close quarters, the range at one time being no more than fifteen hundred yards, a shell pierced the Triumph's quarter deck, setting fire to the woodwork in and about the captain's cabin. But the same shell had the presence of mind to burst the bathroom water pipes and thus extinguish the flames it had just ignited.—London Chronicle.

"My man, where did you become such an expert swimmer?"

"Why, lady," responded our hero, modestly. "I used to be a traffic cop in Venice."

THE VARIETIES OF CORN TO GROW

An investigation conducted by the seed branch shows that about sixty-so-called varieties of corn are grown for ensilage in Ontario and Quebec, and many farmers do not know what variety they are planting. Late varieties are being used in districts where they will not mature one year in five to the glazing of the grain, which is the necessary condition to make sweet ensilage. Some ordinary feed corn imported from the Central and Southern States is used for seed. Most of this is of a late variety entirely unsuited to Canadian conditions, and is often injured by heating.

The following recommended varieties of corn, are arranged in order of their maturity: Quebec Yellow, Longfellow, Standford or North Dakota, Compton's Early, Golden Glow, Early White Cap, Wisconsin No. 7. In selecting varieties for our northern districts, later-maturing, heavy-yielding varieties may be better planted on a warm, sandy soil than on a cold clayey one. The proper maturity is essential to high quality ensilage, and this should be aimed at even although an increased acreage is needed to give the desired quantity.

EVERY PASSING DAY WILL BRING VICTORY NEARER FOR THE ALLIES

TIME IS CERTAIN TO WEAR OUT THE GERMANS

Sir William Crooks Speaks Confidently About the Prospects of Victory in a Long War, and Says There is no Need of Fury of Attack, but he who Hangs on will Win

The London Daily Chronicle prints an interview with Sir William Crooks by Harold Begbie, in which the scientist gave his views on the war. He said:

"I think we started badly; we were certainly not as well prepared as Germany. I do not know that anybody can rightly be blamed for that state of things. We have done very well considering, and I am inclined to say that as regards that part of the work in which I have been able to render the authorities some help, this country will very soon be on an equality with our foes. There is no need for anxiety, certainly no need for panic.

"It looks as if it will be a long war, but the longer it lasts the stronger will be the power of the allies. We must simply set ourselves to wear out the Germans. To do that we have only to press steadily and quietly forward on our road.

"We have not got to take cities and execute wonderful marches. All we have to do is to go on with our absolute and unquestionable duty of thinning the enemy. We must stay long; we must sap him; we must weaken him at every point; we must destroy him by inches. After that we can enter his country and do what we like with it.

"A great thing for men to convince themselves of is that this war will be won not by fury of attack and not by gallantry, but simply by hanging on. He who hangs on longest will win, and a man need not think very profoundly to assure himself that, whereas we can hang on almost indefinitely, the Germans cannot. Every day might be called a victory for the allies. Time fights for us."

Asked his opinion on the employment of asphyxiating gas, Sir William said:

"On the whole, I am against its use by the allies. The Germans have gone to the devil to help them. I don't like to think that we, with our just cause, should go to the same source for assistance, but I can see the justice of argument in favor of employing gas. We in England, I believe, have now made our preparations in this respect and it rests with the authorities to decide whether our troops should be supplied with such a weapon. If it is possible, I should like to win with clean hands.

"We must destroy the Germans. There can be no other end for civilized mankind. I take it the German empire will fall into its original parts; it will be left with no power of attack; it will never again be an organized machine for world mastery."

Mr. Begbie referring to Sir William's vigor and intellectuality at the age of 85, says Sir William was conscious in himself of no change of faculty during the last thirty or forty years. He can work as hard, see as well, hear as well, bear fatigue as well and is just as interested in life now as he was then. Indeed, he is inclined to doubt whether he was aware in himself of any physical inhibition for more years than this.

"I feel," he said, "very much as I felt when 35 years old."

Begbie adds: "We were speaking of eyesight and he showed me a miniature dictionary, the pages of which were perhaps the breadth of a sixpence. I could distinguish not a single letter, not even the capitals at the top. I put on glasses, but the words were still a mist. Sir William gave me a magnifying glass and I could then just spell the words, but he took this tiny book out of my hands and, without glasses, read aloud and quite quickly three or four words with their definitions in much smaller type."

Will Free Turkish Slaves

The Veiled Women of Turkey See Their Freedom Ahead

When the allied fleets began bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles the sad-eyed, silent women of Turkey smiled behind their veils—for they saw liberty ahead.

To the hidden women of the harem the overthrow of the country will mean to a great extent freedom from customs, centuries old, that have made slaves of them.

They hope that the degrading life of the harems will be done away with—that they will be allowed to become something more than the playthings of men and the bearers of children.

Since 1908 a sullen spirit of rebellion has been growing stronger than ever before among Turkish women. Protests that in these modern times they should have to submit to such degradation have been whispered in the closely-guarded women's quarters of thousands of Turkish homes.

For a while after the downfall of the old sultan, Abdul Hamid, their hopes ran high, for then they were allowed to discard their veils and go out in the streets with their husbands and brothers.

This good fortune lasted but a short time, then the constitution was revised, and although a deputation of women waited on the ministers of the capital, the latter would not give official sanction to their discarding the veil.

Since then a little progress has been made, but the majority are still slaves. In some cases the bars are gilded, but neverthelss they are prisoners.

Until the time she is 12 years old a Turkish girl enjoys much the same freedom as her little sisters the world over. She can romp and play and go to parties, but on her 12th birthday she becomes a woman, dons a veil and from then on is a priosner of the harem.

She must spend her time in closely-guarded rooms, smoking, reading, drinking coffee and gossiping.

Here are some of the things she cannot do:

Go out of doors unless heavily veiled and guarded by male slaves of her father or husband.

Go to the theatre or restaurants.

See the man picked to be her husband until after she is married to him.

Play outdoor games or indulge in outdoor exercise of any kind.

Write or receive letters without her husband seeing them.

Use fur or any other kind of trimming on street garments.

Lock the doors of her own room. She is never safe from the prying eyes of male salves.

While Turkish girls are usually made to marry after they are 12 years old, some are forced into marriage at an earlier age.

Wolves in Sheeps' Clothing

The uniform of the Red Cross nurse has been found to be a familiar disguise for spies, as the Nursing Mirror shows in a recent article.

There have been persistent rumors of female spies masquerading as nurses, both abroad and at home, but we have been slow to believe them. Unfortunately, evidence of a convincing character has been placed before us. Lord Kitchener, it appears, was afraid that the reports were not groundless and earlier in the war, when he was at Southampton, he discovered that there was a leakage of news going on, and made inquiries, with the result that four women were found to be the culprits.

Two of these were nurses, and they were at once requested to go inland, not because they were suspected of wilfully giving information to the enemy, but because they had been lacking in discretion.

"Was the dog mad that bit the children who were teasing him?"

"I think the animal was somewhat provoked."

Bulletin on Cut-Worms

Annual Loss Occasioned by These Insects in Canada is Enormous

Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to know that the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a 31-page bulletin (No. 10) on "Cut-worms and their Control," prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, chief assistant entomologist. In the introduction it is stated that cut-worms as a class rank in importance with such well-known pests as the San Jose Scale, the Codling Moth and the Hessian Fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies. There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars, known commonly as cut-worms. The annual loss occasioned by these insects in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the bulletin the methods of controlling cut-worms are discussed fully. Under "Preventive Measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to, as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out. "Remedial Measures" include descriptions of various poisoned baits to destroy the cut-worms, directions for the making of proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cut-worms, etc. Fifteen common kinds of cut-worms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life-history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated, the figures being clear and well chosen. Altogether there are 20 illustrations of cut-worms, cut-worm moths, injury to plants, etc. Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the chief of the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Inquiries regarding these insects, or other kinds should be found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Super-Battle-Cruisers

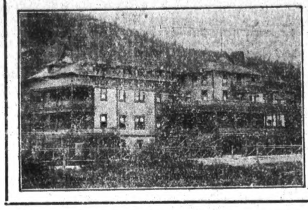
Britain Will Soon Have Four New Cruisers, the Fastest Afloat

The Scientific American, always an extremely well-informed and careful journal, makes a very interesting statement about the British naval construction. All of us are familiar with the fact that several battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class have either been actually put in commission since the war began, or are almost ready to be so. The Scientific American goes much further. It says that in addition to the new battleships, Britain has now almost completed four battle-cruisers which will be by far the most formidable of their class in the world, each carrying eight 15-inch guns like the Queen Elizabeth class, but with the terrific speed of 32 knots. The Queen Elizabeth's maximum is 25 knots. So these huge new vessels will be able to run down anything on the ocean save the very fastest destroyers—and even these, except in a fairly easy sea. In rough weather, light vessels lose some speed as compared with larger ones.

The fastest and most powerful battle-cruiser afloat on the ocean already are the four British ships, Lion and Princess Royal of 30 knots, and Tiger and Queen Mary of 28 knots. These all carry 13.5 inch guns. The Scientific American says the four new vast vessels at hand with their 15-inch guns and 32 knots' speed, might well be called "super-battle-cruisers," and probably most people will agree.—Ottawa Journal.

Locomotive works in the United States received an order from the Russian government for 250 locomotives, to be built before the close of this year. The order, which approximates $6,000,000, is one of the largest ever booked.

Rocky Mountain Sanatorium
at the
Famous Sulphur Springs



Located Amidst the Most Beautiful Scenery in the Canadian Rockies

American Plan — Rates $2.50 per day and up

Rendezvous For Rheumatic Patients

HARRY N. ROSE, Manager

FRANK :-: ALBERTA

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES LIMITED

"GREENHILL"

COAL

High Grade Domestic Lump	$4.50 Delivered
Mine Run	$3.50 Delivered
Slack	$3.00 Delivered

See all Local Delivery Concerns

Effective August 1st, 1915.

BLAIRMORE - - ALTA.

GOOD REASON FOR HIS ENTHUSIASM

When a man has suffered for several days with colic, diarrhoea or other form of bewel complaint and is then cured sound and well by one or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as is often the case, it is but natural that he should be enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy, and especially is this the case of a severe attack when life is threatened. Try it when in need of such a remedy. It never fails. Sold by all dealers.

COSTLY TREATMENT.

"I was troubled with constipation and indigestion and spent hundreds of dollars for medicine and treatment," writes C H. Hines, of Whitlow, Ark. "I went to a St. Louis hospital, also to a hospital in New Orleans, but no cure was effected. On returning home I began taking Chamberlain's Tablets, and worked right along. I used them for some time and am now all right." Sold by all dealers.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL!

A. A. SPARKS, prop.

SOLID BRICK STRUCTURE
STEAM HEATED THROUGHOUT
BEST AND MOST ELABORATE
HOTEL IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

RATES: Per month $35.00 and $40.00 for board and room. Meal Tickets $8.00

BLAIRMORE -:- ALBERTA

The Passburg Hotel

T. H. DUNCAN, Prop.

Bright, Clean Wholesome Rooms

The Bar is well stocked with the Finest Wines, Liquors and Imported and Domestic Cigars

THE BLAIRMORE ENTERPRISE

Office of Publication
Blairmore Alberta.

Subscriptions to all parts of the Dominion $2.00 per annum. Foreign subscription $2.50. Payable in advance.

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Display Advertising Rates on Application.

W. J. BARTLETT, Proprietor.

Blairmore, Alta., Fri., Aug. 27, 1915

Canada has contributed 1600 machine guns to the war at a cost of $1,600,000. It has all been done so quietly, too The town of Frank, with half the population of Athabaska, raised funds for one. A fine, Frank piece of work. Perhaps if we smoked and drank less, we also might appear on the map.—Northern News, Athabaska.

There is a strong probability that the entrance of Newfoundland in the confederation of Canadian provinces will shortly become a live issue both in the Ancient Colony and in the Dominion. It is believed that preliminary interchanges of views of an informal character have already taken place between the government at St. John's and the authorities at Ottawa. If the question early assumes serious shape, as well-informed persons believe it will, the proximate reason will be the untoward economic conditions which the war has created in Newfoundland. Financial exigencies had much to do with bringing British Columbia into the Dominion in 1871. A financial crisis forced the government of Prince Edward Island to open the negotiations which resulted in the Island becoming a province of Canada in 1873. In both cases the event was greatly to the advantage both of the new members of the Confederation and of the Dominion. If the financial problems now pressing upon the Newfoundland government lead to the "rounding out" of the Canadian federation by the accession of this important portion of the King's North American dominions, the original conception of the fathers of confederation would be finally realized.

In 1867 the electors of Newfoundland negatived at the polls the proposal that the colony should enter the newly organized Dominion. The decision was a keen disappointment to imperialists in Canada and Great Britain, but no attempt was made by the public men of Newfoundland, after one government had sacrificed office on the issue, to influence the people to reverse their verdict. Tentative negotiations were however undertaken on different occasions, sometimes on the initiative of the Canadian and sometimes on that of the Newfoundland government. In 1888 Sir Charles Tupper, then a member of the Canadian government, visited St. John's to feel out the situation, but his mission was a failure as far as any practical results were concerned. In 1892 negotiations looking to union were opened and delegates representing the two countries met at Halifax to discuss the question, but it was found impossible to reconcile the conflicting views of the negotiators regarding financial terms. In the winter of 1895 commercial and financial conditions became so desperate in Newfoundland that the Whiteway government sent deputies to Ottawa to endeavor to negotiate a basis of union. Again the negotiations fell through, because Dominion government regarded the financial terms sought by the Newfoundland representatives as too unfavorable to Canada. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, who was Premier of the Dominion at the time, has often been criticized since for the "haggling spirit" with which it was alleged he met the overtures of Newfoundland. But in those days millions meant more to the government and people of the Dominion than present day Canadians can readily realize. Canada then had its financial problems as well as Newfoundland.

Again Newfoundland's financial necessities seem likely to present an opportunity for a larger Canadian confederation. There is of course still a marked difference of opinion in both countries as to the probability of any substantial benefits arising from the proposed union. On the one hand, it is pointed out that it would mean a surrender of a large measure of local autonomy; on the other, that it would entail additional financial burdens on the Dominion in a time of exceptional stress, and would increase the national problems and enlarge the national responsibilities of the Federal government at a very critical and trying period of the country's history.

A St. John's newspaper correspondent, who is evidently a strong federationist, emphasizes certain advantages which he alleges would accrue to the Dominion should Newfoundland become a Canadian province. He urges that the war has shown the importance of overseas possessions, and thinks that if Germany, for instance, held Newfoundland she "could absolutely dominate the western Atlantic and prevent the movement of a single ship to or from Canada, because of the facilities which a strongly fortified seaport in Newfoundland would afford for the operations of a submarine flotila." Another argument is that Newfoundland would furnish the men for a marine service, in the event of Canada organizing a national navy. The possibility is also pointed out of the acquisition of St. Pierre-Miquelon from France, in return for certain fishery concessions, "thus leaving the whole of the upper half of the North American continent British territory, flying the Union Jack." There is no doubt that great naval and military advantages would accrue to the Dominion by the inclusion of Newfoundland within its jurisdiction. If, however, the people of the Dominion as a whole look with favor on the possible entry of Newfoundland into our sisterhood of provinces,—and there is reason to believe that they do—their judgment is less likely to have been influenced, or to be influenced, by any of the material considerations mentioned, than by sentiment. Most nations like to increase their boundaries, and Canada is no exception to the rule. The imperial viewpoint is also present to the minds of such Canadians, as favor the "annexation" of Newfoundland. There is little doubt that the cause of empire would be strengthened by the proposed union.—Ex.

Large Red Cross Shipments in July

Mr. Dalton, the head of the Red Cross Shipping Department, has issued a statement which shows in striking statistics the magnitude of the Red Cross operations in Canada. Nearly 16,000 cases of supplies have been sent up to date, over 2,600 of which were shipped in the last month. The chief items in the last shipments are, 15,000 shirts, 31,000 sheets, and 204,000 socks.

A comparison of the shipments from various Canadian cities the past three months shows, 238 cases from Calgary, 133 from Cobalt, 136 from Hamilton, 294 from London, 654 from Montreal, 50 from Quebec, 213 from Victoria and 131 from Vancouver.

One of the shipments contained a pillow case with the following inscription: "This pillow case belonged to my great-grandmother and is 100 years old. Just look at the sewing in it." The sewing was in fact almost microscopic in its fineness, and constituted an eloquent testimony to the thoroughness and patience of women's work in the year when Napoleon was crushed.

Bellevue Happenings

Jack Longworth is visiting in Bellevue for a few days.

Wallace Raynor is visiting in Bellevue for a few days.

Cliff Miller is visiting his mother in Bellevue for a few days.

Mrs. E. C. MacDonald is spending a few days at Passburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wade have returned from Calgary.

Joe Radford is here from Calgary, renewing acquaintances.

Miss Armstrong, of Hillcrest, is visiting in Bellevue this week.

Mr. and Mrs John Wilson returned from Calgary this week.

Miss Allan, of Livingstone, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. T. Cook.

Fred Parker, an old-timer in Bellevue, was here visiting this week.

Bob Turner has enlisted and goes to Calgary to start training at Sarcee.

Jack Rossfield has sold his house at the dairy and has gone to Hillcrest to reside.

Hugh Hutton, who has been taken on as a soldier in Calgary, returned home on Tuesday.

A number of Bellevue sports went to Hillcrest to see the cricket match that never materialized.

W. Newton has moved up to the dairy, and is occupying the house lately vacated by Bob Tennant.

Don't forget the labor Day dance in the Workers' hall on September 6th. Come and have a good time.

Rev. J. B. Francis and wife, of Lethbridge, were the guests of Mr and Mrs. S. T. Humble this week.

Owen Morgan and family, who recently moved down from Blairmore, have taken up residence in the house known as the old hospital.

Many new devices were introduced in Bellevue on Saturday as substitutes for the stylish and dressy shoe to counteract the effect of the mud caused by the heavy rain. Even paper bags were commissioned.

Cowley Happenings

The rain on Friday last stopped the haying.

J. G. Robinson is spending a few days at Dry Fork.

Several from Cowley are spending a week or more camping out.

Miss Alice McCulloch, of Lundbreck, was the guest of her sister Maggie on Sunday.

Mrs. Millar's mother and sister have returned to Spokane, after spending a short time in Alberta.

School opened on Monday with a pretty fair attendance Mr. Young has been engaged for another term.

The Women's Institute is busy these days selling tickets. Only a few left now. Saturday will tell who the lucky one will be to get the pillow.

Roy Easterbrook and Miss Walker were the guests of Burton Robinson at the ranch on Sunday last The latter is home on a month's leave.

Have you seen the latest in ladies' dresses? Why, they are worn nearly to the knees Yes, away above the shoe tops. How nice for the muddy weather.

The friends of Aleck Petrie will be pleased to hear of his rapid advancement since joining the 13th C.M.R. in Pincher Creek last April Joining as a private, he was made lance corporal on May 20th. As such he went to England with the draft on June 5th. He is now a full sergeant in an English regiment.

On Thursday last a draft from the 13th C.M.R. left Calgary for England. Among the fifty who went were several boys from Cowley. After six months' training at Pincher Creek and the Sarcee Camp, the boys were tickled to their utmost when they heard they were to move. Those from Cowley were: Lieut. Wallace Sharpe, the most respected officer in camp and beloved by all the boys; Sergt. Miles, Sergt. Lancely, Lance-Corporals Trist and Farrell were among the number, but had to revert to the rank of private to enable them to go. Others were Privates Charles Murdoch, Victor Hawkins, Len Helman, "Sandy" McEwan, Kenneth McLean, Mike Masterman, William Dean, Robert Killop, Humphrey Blake, Harold Bowen and William McFarlane. Those not fortunate enough to have been chosen in the draft, although somewhat down in the mouth, were full of enthusiasm when cheering the boys on their way. Their friends here will take much interest in following their movements and wish them God-speed.

The Call to Canada

Canadian men, your brothers' blood
Cries out across the Atlantic flood
For vengeance on the Hun.
Be swift to answer, blow for blow,
And hurl back Freedom's deadliest foe
Till victory is won.

To arms! Fill up the shattered ranks
Of them that fell near Yser's banks,
But nobly won the day;
Immortal these—though never more
Their feet may tread their native shore,
Their deeds live on for aye.

More men! More men! Heard ye the call?
Who answers, there to stand or fall,
In honor's sacred name?
Their spirits call who stood the test;
On alien soil their bodies rest,
But theirs is deathless fame.

The cost! Aye, reckon it, but know
There is a deeper human woe
Than tidings of the slain:
It is to nurse the craven heart;
To shirk, to play the coward's part
When duty's call is plain.

Thank God! No craven fears bring shame
To Canada; the ardent flame
Of valor thrills her men;
Their arms are strong; their hearts are true;
Their righteous vengeance will pursue
The spoiler to his den.

—A. M. BELDING.

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTS

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

BLAIRMORE LIQUOR STORE

Wholesale Dealers in

Choice Wines Liquors and Cigars

Special attention to Family Trade

Agents for the Celebrated

Calgary Beer

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BLAIRMORE -- ALBERTA

T. EDE

BARRISTER — NOTARY PUBLIC

37 Years in Practice

Blairmore — Alberta

FOR RENT

LIGHT HOUSE-KEEPING ROOMS
corner Sixth Avenue and State Street, Blairmore.
Apply to MRS JAS. PADEN
-ap10

AGENT WANTED

To Represent
'Canada's Greatest Nurseries'
in Blairmore an surrounding district

A splendid opportunity for the right man to do big business. Our list for the season 1915 1916 embraces best list of hardy varieties recommended by the Western Experimental Stations.

We offer exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

Stone & Wellington
Fonthill Nurseries
TORONTO - ONTARIO

L. H. Putnam

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

Agent for reliable Life Fire Accident, and Plate Glass Insurance Companies Money loaned on good securities.

Branch offices at Coleman and Bellevue.

Phone 167 — BLAIRMORE — Alberta

Fernie Mountain Supply Co.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers

Agents for Fernie Beer

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Frank, ;; Alberta

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
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ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
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General Contractor

Stone, Cement, Brick Construction

Coke Ovens A Specialty

Estimates furnished on application
First Class Work Guaranteed

Phone 154
BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

Special Order Tailoring

Genuine Semi-ready Tailoring

Suits Made to Order in Four Days

¶ 300 patterns to choose from—All imported British Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Vicunas, Tweeds and Homespuns—The richest collection of weaves ever shown.

¶ We have secured the sole right to sell Semi-ready Special Order Tailoring—hand-tailored clothes made by specialists in fine tailoring—20 different styles in the Album of Fashion.

¶ It takes exactly four days at our shops to finish a suit, and we guarantee satisfaction and an accurate fit without a try-on.

Values from $18 up.

W. E. COOPER - Blairmore

Blairmore Opera House

(Under Entirely New Management)

FIRST-CLASS MOVING PICTURES

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY

See the Greatest of Moving Pictures

"THE MASTER KEY"

Two Reels Every Wednesday Night

Charlie Chapman's Comedies

ON

SATURDAY NIGHT

TOGETHER WITH OTHER GOOD FILMS

NEW PIANIST--Mr. Bass, of Coleman

ADMISSION 25 and 10 Cents

C. W. JOHNSTON - MANAGER

The Terrill Floral Co.

Store and Greenhouses, Cor. 4th Ave. and 11th St N. Lethbridge, Alberta

House, Bedding and Garden Plants, Also Cut Flowers, Wedding Flowers, Funeral Flowers

Send for Price Lists

Blairmore Enterprise - Agents

25 CENTS NYAL'S Mayflower TALCUM POWDER Fragrant Refreshing Healing

Mayflower Talcum Powder

The distinctive odor of Mayflower Talcum is entirely new, and of such charm and delicacy as to immediately appeal to every woman of refinement. Antiseptic—exquisitely fine in texture, it is pre-eminent for use on baby.

All Nyal preparations are in a class by themselves. Nyal's Face Cream and toilet requisites are almost indispensable for the complexion. Ask at the Nyal Quality Store for free copy of our booklet, "Your Complexion," which includes directions as to proper methods of Massage.

129

Nyal Quality Store

The Blairmore Pharmacy, A. S. Tod, Proprietor

THE INTERNATIONAL Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

Operates the

DENISON COLLIERIES AT COLEMAN, ALBERTA.

Mines High Grade Steam and Coking Coal. Manufacturers of the Best Coke on the Market.

MAKE MONEY EASY

If you would do so, invest in town lots in the most substantially founded and best business community in The Crows' Nest Pass

THAT PLACE IS COLEMAN.

Write to or apply at the head office of

THE INTERNATIONAL Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

At Coleman, Alberta.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—30690.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE of VINCENZO BARISCI, late of the Village of Bellevue, Miner, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Vincenzo Barisci, who died on the 16th day of April, 1915, are required to file with the undersigned by the 25th day of September, 1915, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 23rd day of August, A.D. 1915.

THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Public Administrator,
220 Eighth Avenue West,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
H. A. HOWARD,
Manager.

The Blairmore public school will re-open on Monday next.

For Sale or Exchange

Ranch, near Burmis, all fenced, part seeded in timothy. Good five-roomed house and buildings. What Offers. Apply to The Enterprise.

FOR SALE—One Victor Gramaphone, with several records. Also an Edison Phonograph with records. All in good condition. Terms cash. Apply to The Enterprise.

N. E. Duncan is taking over Cole's barber shop at Bellevue and is having the place thoroughly renovated and equipped for opening on Monday next.

I.O.O.F.

Blairmore Lodge, No 68, meets in their Hall, 880 Victoria St., every Tuesday at 8 p m. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. E. LYON, N. G. J. B. HARMER, R.S.

CROWS' NEST ENCAMPMENT NO. 8
Meets in the I.O.O.F. Hall every second and fourth Wednesday
J. McPhail C.P. W.J. Bartlett, R.S.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DYSENTERY

"I was attacked with dysentery about July 15th, and used the doctor's medicine and other remedies with no relief, only getting worse all the time. I was unable to do anything and my weight dropped from 145 to 125 pounds. I suffered for about two months when I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I used two bottles of it and it gave me permanent relief," writes B. W. Hill of Snow Hill, N.C. For sale by all dealers.

Halt! Attention!

The 1914 War Illustrated

THE Blairmore Enterprise

AND

Western Home Monthly

(Western Canada's most popular magazine)

FOR ONE YEAR ALL FOR $2.00

"The 1914 War Illustrated" contains over 300 remarkable war photographs with much valuable information as to the causes leading to the great struggle, and other important data including the military and naval strengths of the countries involved. Two interesting maps—one of the war zone, and the other (in four colors) of Europe are also included. This invaluable Hand-book of the war is printed on art paper with an attractive patriotic cover, and is the best publication of its kind in Canada.

DON'T DELAY But send in your subscription today to the office of this paper

The Right Idea in Business

THE modern merchant filled with the modern spirit carries his business to his customers' homes; that is, he doesn't wait to be found out or risk the danger of not being found out.

The best carrier of businesses to customers' homes is the newspaper. This Weekly Paper can carry every business in The Pass to the homes of this community with ease and without confusion—the business of grocers, dry goods men, hardware dealers, clothiers, stationers, boot and shoe houses, druggists jewellers, furniture dealers, fruiterers, butchers, grain and feed stores and every other class of business.

To The Merchants of The Pass

Get your business into the home and you'll sell goods there. This paper can carry your business into more homes than you are now serving. Ask us about the cost of advertising.

Buy From Advertisers

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO
A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Jewish Soldiers Are Among the Best

Are Proving Their Fighting Qualities in Both the Armies of Russia and Great Britain

Jews vary in their military skill according to the countries they live in. In other words, their fighting propensities, writes Major General Sir Alfred Turner in the London Jewish Chronicle, are moulded by the particular system or machine that they happen to have come under.

The Russian Jew makes a superior soldier, for he is quick, keen witted and of higher intelligence than the normal Russian of the same class. He has distinguished himself for exemplary heroism in time of acute danger. For the first time he has been decorated on the field of battle and promoted to the position of officer. Let us hope that Russia's more generous treatment will continue after the war, and that he will occupy his station within the state on an equal footing with that of any other member of it.

The British Jews are some of the best soldiers we have. It is no wonder that the Jew proves such a good fighter, for he has been fighting in all ages and in all climes since time immemorial. It is well recognized by the world at large that Judas Maccabeus and his noble race of Hasmoneans did marvels, worked miracles. The fires of the Maccabees burned through all your people's checkered history, and not only on the battle field, but also at the stake. The qualities of courage and bravery were needed at the rack and auto da fe as well as at war. To have lived through all those things required some grit and pluck. I noticed that in the last Boer war there were some twelve hundred Jews engaged in the fighting, which number was a very high percentage of the Jewish population in the British Isles. Now I understand from the figures of the Rev. Michael Adler—the Jewish chaplain to the forces at the front—that we have over eleven thousand Jews in the ranks, which is a remarkable testimony to the loyalty of the Jew, who finds a free and fair field for his activities in this country.

The numbers of Jews enlisting are beyond our expectations, though more will be needed. I was present the other day at a Jewish recruiting meeting. The place was overcrowded with the young and old from the ghetto. The enthusiasm and loyalty displayed for this country was most touching and pathetic. Lord Kitchener, you know, was not clear as to the utility of a special Jewish battalion; he rather favored the posting of Jews in separate units, or, if sufficient numbers could be found, the forming of a whole Jewish unit by itself. Many and varied were the opinions expressed at this meeting, the majority being in favor of a "ghetto" battalion. The Jewish chaplain thought that the Jews should be considered like the rest of the Britishers and should not come in for any special or separate treatment. Still, there is a good deal to be said for a specifically Jewish battalion, as it would show up best in rivalry with other battalions. The Jewish force is lost in being scattered in the huge armies of modern warfare. The "rals" idea has caught on. We have an artists' battalion, a sportsmen's battalion, a footballers' battalion—even the London Welsh and the London Scottish have theirs, why not the London Jewish?

Wireless for Hudson Bay Navigation

A wireless station is to be erected at the western end of Hudson straits by the Canadian government. The station is to form a part of the Hudson Bay navigation system.

The railroad to Nelson will be opened next summer. There is no wireless station at Nelson. Next summer there will be freight available there for cargo carriers.

This summer preliminary work will be done in locating and preparing a foundation on Hudson strait by Wireless Superintendent Thompson, of the naval service department, who will leave Halifax shortly with a party on the schooner Burleigh. The Hudson straits station, when erected, will report ice ships and similar marine intelligence to Nelson, 500 miles across the bay, and to other points.

Live Stock Hints

(Sask. Dept. of Agriculture)

Don't let the colt follow up and down the furrow till it is tired out; shut it in the barn with a companion.

Don't forget that your stock may need lots of feed this winter. Put in a few extra acres of fodder corn or roots, or oats for green feed. It is not too late yet.

Don't forget that a little corn or rape or a patch of green oats or barley will keep the cows milking when the pasture runs out.

Get some permanent pasture seeded down. You cannot chase over a whole township for your hay every year.

What about a few sheep for that summerfallow? The best weed destroyer in the country—a wool-mutton-money combination.

"Plaze, sir," said an Irishman to a [illegible] goin' to market one day, "would yez be so obliging as to take [illegible] coat here to B—— wid ye?"

"Yes," said the farmer; "but how will you get it again?"

"Oh, that's mighty aisy, so it is," said Pat; "for shure I'll remain inside av it!"

The motorbus stopped and the conductor looked earnestly up the steps, but no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently.

"'Ere, you," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well," retorted the conductor, "come down for it. I can't bring it on the bus for you."

Dentist—Open wider, please—wider.

Patient—A—a—a—a—ah.

Dentist (inserting rubber gag, towel and sponge)—How's your family?—Harvard Lampoon.

Drug Clerk—They won't let me go to war, yet I've got to stand behind a mortar all day long.

W. N. U. 1063

Diseases of the Potato

Valuable Circular Issued by Department of Agriculture

There could hardly be a more timely or a more practical, valuable publication at this moment that Circular No. 9 of the Division of Botany at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, dealing with "The Control of Potato Diseases," by H. T. Gussow, the Dominion Botanist. With the contents of this circular every grower of the "solanum tubersom" would profit by acquiring himself. It tells of the different diseases to which the potato is subject and of the preventives and remedies that can be successfully applied. Especially does it deal with seed potatoes, a series of precautions being given that should always be taken before sowing. Instruction is also furnished on methods that should be adopted to redeem infected land, on the early recognition of disease, on spraying for the suppression of the Colorado beetle and Late Blight, and on the tsoring of seed potatoes. How to use bi-chloride of mercury and in what quantity is explained. Stable manure should not be used for potatoes is the sound advice given, as it may engender a scabby crop, which can be averted by the use of fertilizers. When there is a lack of humus in the soil, an application of crumbled peat will be found beneficial. This will also retain moisture in light soils. Information is given on the preparation and use of Bordeaux mixture. The circular, which can be had by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, should have a wide circulation.

He Stood on a Chair

A Kansas paper tells of a man who went home under the influence of liquor and in his anxiety that his wife shouldn't know it, he put on a pompous mien. "Why, Will," she said, "you're drunk." "Not tall," "How in the world did you get that cut on your forehead?" That stumped him, but a bright thought came: "I bit myself." "You bit yourself? Now, how did you bite yourself on the forehead?" But he had her there and he came right back: "I stood on a chair."

Russia's Giant Kettles

Portable soup kettles that are in effect enormous vacuum bottles are one of the interesting features in the commissary equipment of the Russian army. After the soup has been prepared at a field kitchen in the rear of the army, it is put into these kettles, transported to the front and served hot to the men in the trenches, the kettles being so thoroughly insulated against the escape of the heat that the soup will keep hot for hours. Each kettle holds rations sufficient for about 1,500 men.

The Russian Problem

The misfortunes which the Russians have suffered in this spring and early summer campaign are no mystery. We imagine Russia as a country with inexhaustible resources of men, but these resources can be drawn upon only as fast as they can be equipped. We know now that when the war opened, Russia was very badly off for equipment. As a result the Russians throughout the winter campaign could never put more than 2,000,000 into the field, and were certainly out-numbered. These deficiencies have apparently not yet been made good, and in all probability during this present campaign the Russians have been heavily outnumbered as well as out-gunned.—London News and Leader.

Berlin Shows Big Population Decrease

The Berliner Tagebaltt prints some interesting figures showing a marked decrease in the population of Berlin. [illegible] 1, this year, the population of Berlin proper was 1,968,719, against [illegible] beginning of the same month in 1914. During the month of April, this year, there was a further decrease of 14,574 persons. Of these 13,131 were males and 1,443 females. Of course, says the Tageblatt, this decrease can really be attributed to the fact that so many of Berlin's citizens are at the front.

There also has been considerable decrease in traffic. Figures just prepared show that in April, this year, the street railways carried 47,642,723 passengers, which is five millions and a half less than in April, 1914. The elevated and underground roads carried 6,234,750 passengers, being a decrease of 1,600,000 compared with the same period in the previous year. Taxicabs and other vehicles carried 1,663,586 persons, being a decrease of nearly five millions

Mrs. Rooney, on going over to Mrs. Finnerty, found that lady had hung some new lace curtains on the windows, and the floor was all scrubbed, and everything cleaned up, so she said:

"Mrs. Finnerty, 'tis not spring. Why are you cleaning the house?"

"Ah, but the boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow."

"The boys are going to be let out of Sing Sing tomorrow, but they were sent up for ten years, and it is only seven now."

"Ah, yes, but each of them got off three years for good behavior, Mrs. Rooney."

"Ah, Mrs. Finnerty, what a blessing you have two such good boys."

Clerk—We can't pay you the $25 on this money order until you are identified.

Man—That's tough. There's only one man in town who can identify me and I owe him twenty.

"Even animals show their feeling," remarked the comedian to a friend. "Only yesterday an animal showed me gratitude. I was wandering along a stream in the country when I met a cow in great distress. Her calf was drowning. I plunged in the water and rescued the calf, and the grateful cow licked my hand."

"That wasn't gratitude," replied the friend. "The cow thought she had twins."

Preserving Eggs

Making the Most of the Eggs Laid at This Season

As the price of eggs drops during the warm weather and it becomes a question whether much profit may be derived from their sale in the regular way, the wise poultry grower will consider how he may keep up the price for what he sells or reserve his stock as it accumulates in such a way that he will obtain a much larger price and considerably more than sufficient to pay him for the trouble to which he has to go to bring about this result.

In the first place, any eggs required for sale as food products and not for breeding purposes should be infertile. Fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature and when we consider how carefully our health departments safeguard the sale of this product it is some wonder that some method is not devised to absolutely prevent the marketing during the hot months of eggs less likely to spoil than is now in practice. It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put into an incubator or under a hen to start to incubate. The fact is that the germ begins to grow just as soon as it is subjected to a temperature of 90 or above. Whether this be behind the kitchen stove, on a hot country road en route to market, on the platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the country store waiting for the usual twenty or thirty cases before sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the henhouse under broody hens, when they are not gathered frequently.

Why produce such a perishable article at all when the remedy is so simple just by "Swatting the Rooster," or removing him from the pens from which the eggs to sell come. An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. Infertile eggs could be placed in an incubator for 21 days, the hatching time, and used for cooking purposes and it is doubtful if they would be found in the least objectionable, but what of the fertile egg that has not matured a chick. The stench from it is terrible. This is the relative condition of fertile and infertile eggs when subjected to heating under any circumstances and gives some idea of the value of taking precautions to have only infertile eggs produced at this time of the year.

By guaranteeing that all eggs are infertile, that they can be depended upon to keep as long as possible, and supplying them in attractive containers, it is possible to obtain always several cents better than the market price for them. If the price drops too low it will pay anyone who will do so to use one of the many ways that can be used for preserving the eggs until later in the year when eggs are scarce and good prices prevail for well-kept eggs.

Eggs to be stored should in the first place, therefore, be from hens having no males with them because an infertile egg keeps longer, even without the use of the preservative than a fertile egg; second, perfectly fresh, for not only will they keep better, but if an egg that has begun to decay is placed in the same vessel with fresh ones, it is likely to affect all the surrounding eggs; and, third, perfectly clean, for filth of any kind adhering to the shell will taint the preserving medium and thus taint the eggs. In placing eggs in the preservative be careful to see that none of the eggs gets cracked. Keep them in a moderatly cool room where the temperature may be kept fairly constant. A dry, clean cellar is a suitable place.

There are several very good ways of preserving eggs and one of them can be selected that will suit the ability of the user to obtain the ingredients in his own locality. Of the many methods for use on a small scale none has proved more successful than water-glass (sodium silicate). This is a very cheap product and can usually be secured at not to exceed 50 cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs, so that the cost of material would not exceed one cent a dozen. Pure water that has been boiled and then cooled should be used. To each 15 or 20 quarts of water one quart of water-glass should be added. The solution should be prepared, placed in the jar or other suitable vessel, and the fresh eggs added from time to time until the jar is filled, but be sure that there are two inches of solution always covering the eggs. The eggs should not be washed before packing, for washing injures the keeping quality, probably by dissolving the mucilaginous coating.

A good limewater preservative may be made as follows: Thirty gallons of water, 10 pounds of salt, one-half bushel of finely slacked lime. After mixing thoroughly allow the solution to stand two or three days and then remove the clear liquid by dipping or by means of a siphon. Place the liquid in a tub or other suitable receptable and place the eggs therein, or the eggs may be placed in the vessel first and the limewater placed over them. Have at least two inches of liquid covering the top of the eggs. Limed eggs can be discerned by the roughness of the shell. Before boiling, eggs that have been preserved in the foregoing ways should be punctured with a needle, otherwise they are apt to crack as soon as placed in hot water, owing to the pores being closed and no outlet allowed for the air in the eggs.

Eggs can be preserved for several months in dry salt. Bran can also be used with fair results but neither of these methods is as satisfactory as the two first mentioned. There must always be at least two inches covering the eggs with these two methods also.

Cold storage is undoubtedly the best and most practical method for preserving eggs in large quantities in a commercial way. As the processes by which a low temperature can be maintained for an indefinite period have become more and more improved, the greater has been the number of eggs so stored, until the cold storage business has reached such proportions that it has a considerable influence on the price of eggs, tending to lower it in winter and raise it in summer.

A record of twenty crates of eggs stored in Buffalo last season will give some idea of the profit in this method. These eggs were shipped in when they were selling in quantities at 17 cents per dozen for table use. This would make the total $102. These same eggs were sold in December at an average of thirty cents a dozen, which made a total of $180 or a difference of $78 in favor of cold storage.

The cold storage plant charged two cents a dozen for the period, which made a total of $12 for storage. To this is to be added $6.20 expressage, and the commission man's charge of $12, making a total of expenditures $30.20, and leaving $47 clear and above what the cost of storage and other expenses amounted to. There is no question that storage in this way properly handled, is very profitable.—A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes.

Emerson on England

Mother of Nations, Whose Influence For Good Will Endure

I feel in regard to this aged England with the possessions, honors and trophies, and also with the infirmities, of a thousand years gathering around her, irretrievably cannot be suddenly changed; pressed upon by the transitions of trade, and new and all incalculable modes, fabrics, arts, machines and competing populations—

I see her in dispirited, not weak, but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed, with kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day, and that storm of battle and calamity she has a secret vigor and a pulse like cannon.

I see her in her old age, not decrepit, but young, and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion.

Seeing this, I say, All hail, Mother of Nations, Mother of Heroes, with strength still equal to the time; still wise to entertain and swift to execute the policy which the mind and heart of mankind require at the present hour, and thus only hospitable to the foreigner, and truly a home to the thoughtful and generous, who are born in the soil.

So be it! So let it be!

A Wise Banker

North Dakota Banker Who Helped Boys to Learn Something of Pure Bred Stock

In Ward county, North Dakota, is a banker who has shown true philanthropy and wisdom. He bought a carload of pure bred gilts and distributed them among the boys in the county who promised to care for them according to the advice of County Agent W. A. Peck. In the fall the boys could buy the sows at their actual cost, or they were to give the sows back to the banker, but they could keep the increase. Some of the boys bought their sows and those who did did not had the pigs as their own. The banker bred such sows as were returned to him and again put them out with boys in the county.

In this way the boys learned how to handle pure bred stock, and were shown the superiority of blood and proper care. They came in personal touch with the county agent who was able to teach them much more than pig feeding. They got a substantial reward for their work, and a start that will mean much in the future.

The banker did a most excellent thing for the boys and for the county. The boys are the future farmers—and will have money to deposit in his bank, we hope. Is there not a suggestion in this for many a banker or successful business man who takes pride in his county? And may not a wise father get a hint that will keep his boys on the farm?—Successful Farming.

Lord Haldane as "Chain Smoker"

"Two ounces of tobacco a week which Dr. Davies, medical officer of health for Woolwich, thinks is enough for the average smoker, would not satisfy more than 10 per cent. of my customers," says a well-known tobacconist in the London Mail.

There are "chain smokers," who light their cigars or cigarettes continuously from the dying glow of the last. Lord Haldane is said to be a "chain smoker," and so was King Edward VII. Edward Ray, the golfer, smokes one ounce of tobacco a day, and never, he declares, has he regretted it.

An illustration of thrift is contained in the story of a Scotswoman who had been promised a present of a new bonnet by a lady. Before she made the [illegible], the lady called and asked the good woman: "Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. MacDuff?"

"Weel," said Mrs. MacDuff, "I think I'll tak' a strae ane. It'll maybe be a mouthful to the coo when I'm done wi' it."

"Why, Tommy!" exclaimed the Sunday school teacher, "don't you say your prayers every night before you go to bed?"

"Not any more," replied Tommy. "I used to when I slept in a folding bed, though."

Some Dont's For Drivers of Horses

American Society For Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Issues Leaflet

Timely advice is given in a leaflet entitled "Hot Weather Hints for Horse Users," issued by the American Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Here are some of the hints which might well be pasted in the hat of every driver:

Don't overload the wagon.

Don't speed your horse.

Use well fitting, light weight harness, loose fitting collars and open bridles.

On long hauls allows periods of rest in the shade.

At the first sign of exhaustion stop and bathe the animals head and neck with cold water. (Here directions are given for treating sunstroke).

Allow a liberal quantity of clean water to drink, provided the horse is worked or exercised immediately after drinking.

Carry a pail and sponge to frequently wash or swab the animal's nose, mouth and face.

Give a warm bran mash on Wednesday nights in addition to the one given on Saturday nights.

Avoid all grades whenever possible.

Relieve harness pressure from sores.

Remove collar and shoulder pads from harness every night, wash pressure surface with warm water, and soap and hang out in the sun to dry before putting them on the animal. Supply two sets of pads for use on alternate days. If this is done sore conditions will be entirely prevented. Feed properly, study the individual horse and determine just how much nourishment is required to keep it in serviceable condition and health.

Don't underfeed or save on bedding, blankets, shoeing, or employ incompetent help in order to save money.

Don't practice a false economy, which invariably results in weak, lame, sore or enfeebled animals.

Plenty of light, fresh air, good food, pure water and proper housing are as necessary to the horse as they are to the human being.

To Disperse Poison Gas

Invention Will Force the Deadly Chlorine Over the Heads of Men at Front

Sir Hiram Maxim has completed an invention which is a reply to the German poison gas methods of warfare. Exhaustive tests have been made in trenches under conditions as nearly as possible to those in Flanders, and it is understood that the war office is very favorably impressed with the invention.

Sir Hiram Maxim says that the poisonous fumes are chlorine gas. "Chlorine gas," he says, "when in pure state at one atmospheric pressure weighs two and one-half times as much as air. In escaping from high pressure to atmospheric pressure the chlorine necessarily rises, mixed with a lot of air, and by the time it is twenty feet away from the discharge pipe the ratio is five volumes of air to one of chlorine.

"The specific gravity is correspondingly reduced, and by the time the fumes reach our trenches there is one hundred times as much air as gas. We know that to be approximately true, because if a soldier breathed a chlorine mixture of one in twenty he would not live more than a few minutes. Scientific men have tried to neutralize the effects of the gas by respirators, but you might just as well think of filtering alcohol out of water with a piece of wire gauze as try to separate chlorine from the atmosphere by such a device."

Sir Hiram called "these gauze things" "asperators"—short for "exasperators." That sums up his estimate of their utility.

It is not permissible to give away Sir Hiram's secret, but it is said that the invention will force the poisonous fumes over the heads of men in the trenches.

"I do not think that the British," he said, "should descend to the use of poisonous gases, and I am convinced that the enemy will not continue their use once he finds how easily and how cheaply the fumes may be dispersed.

"Another device I am engaged upon relates to the defence of our trenches against the bayonet. It is upon a wholly new principle, but I am not at liberty to describe it. In fact," Sir Hiram continued, "I have my pocket full of new inventions. At the age of seventy-five my day is one of seventeen hours and I want to give that time to serving the country."

If Holland Entered

Germany is undoubtedly very vulnerable on her Holland frontier. Were Holland to be goaded into belligerency by German attacks on her merchant ships or by other infringements upon her rights, it would be unfortunate for the enemy. Not only would German territory thereby be at once thrown open to invasion by Dutch, British and French troops, but also the Scandinavian countries would be almost certain to follow in the wake of Holland's action. Denmark, Norway and Sweden would not find it to their advantage to remain neutral when all their neigabors were at war. They would join in the wolf hunt. Their striking force would be no small one, but much more telling upon the enemy would be the ending of their commercial relations with him.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"He does a roaring business."

"What's his line?"

"He blows the megaphone on a sight-seeing 'bus."

With the Big Fleet

When the Fleet Comes in For Fuel There is Some Excitement

Five p.m., and the officers of one of his majesty's oiltankers are yarning and thanking their lucky stars that things are likely to be quite for the night. Anchor watch will then only mean having an occasional look round. Suddenly a "scream" is heard, and the chief tears on deck. That "scream" is well known and means something doing, for it comes from the Port Coaling Officer's tug, which, for a small ship, can make the deuce of a row. When she gets close aboard her skipper pokes his head out of the wheelhouse and yells:

"Stand by for any emergency tonight and to oil the main destroyer flotilla."

"Right! What's all the shindy?"

"Don't know, but I believe the big fleet is coming in, and they're in the devil of a hurry. I'm hustling around to the colliers as well. They are to be ready for coaling at a minute's notice," and off he goes, making enough noise with his siren to wake the dead. Incidentally he wakes up the colliers.

The bay is full of oiltankers and colliers of every description and size, ranging from a big ten thousand tonner to a little motor schooner. Restlessness becomes apparent throughout this fleet. The white feathers of exhaust steam show here and there, and a few ships heave up their second anchor to be in readiness to get under way. The Port Coaling Officer has done his job.

Half an hour later the whole bay is alive with destroyers tearing round and blowing their sirens as signals to various ships that they are coming alongside to oil. Two of them are soon made fast and a hoarse voice on each of the destroyers bellows out, "Starboard watch away for exercise, 'ands in 'oses (hands in hoses)." A few moments later the pumps are started and the oil is pouring into the destroyers' tanks.

Away down the bay the main battle fleet is coming in to its anchorage. All the colliers frantically heave up anchors and steam off to coal their appointed ships. Whistles, sirens and exhausts raise a deafening racket.

On board our oiltanker we now get [illegible] to have a yarn with the men just in from the grey North Sea. "Anything doing?" That is always the first question. "Not a thing," almost invariably comes the reply. Then, perhaps, we ask if they were in the "Lion dust up." "No, we were sent in just before with a damaged turbine, and our old man's language blistered all the wardroom paint." Then we get their own special little adventures, perhaps with a submarine; how they only missed ramming it by a few yards, and how one of the gunners had a fit when a lurch sent his shot just wide of the mark. After that we rake up papers and magazines, and have a look round at the whole scene.

The sight of all the fighting ships of different types starts one's blood flowing swiftly. No landsman can quite understand the impression that such a fleet creates in the mind of the sailorman. "That's our life's blood," says someone on deck, "and we're a dead race when that goes."

Oh, for a chance to be a fighting unit instead of an oiltanker!—London Chronicle.

A War Dog Story

Dog That Followed Fortunes of a Soldier and Rescued His Master When Wounded

One of the best dog stories of the war, and with the additional merit of being absolutely true, is told us by Mrs. Armar Corry, who personally met the hero thereof at the American hospital at Neuilly. This dog, named Fend l'Air, belonged to an Algerian soldier called to the colors. He managed to get on board his master's ship and landed at Marseilles with him; crossed France to Belgium, accompanied him in the great retreat and also in the victory of the Marne, and shared with his soldier owner the life in the trenches. One night the trench was blown up by a shell, and the man was buried, wounded, in a mass of earth. Fend l'Air scented out the exact place where his master lay, started digging, and at last got his head clear, and then barked continually until he summoned some stretcher-bearers. These dug the wounded man out of the earth, and he was taken eventually to Neuilly, where the American hospital relaxed the rules so as to admit the dog as well as his master. And the man is now recovering and owes his life directly to the faithfulness of Fend l'Air.—Field and Fancy.

Breaks the Silo Record

So far as is known, the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Englewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

"After the last one of the trawlers had been bombarded by 6-inch shells and was burning furiously, there appeared on the deck a white dog. Our officer immediately ordered a boat's crew out, and, at considerable risk, the animal was taken off. It is with us still."—From the Standard.

The Sultan—I want to speak to you about the light of the harem.

Grand Vizier—The beautiful Fatima?

The Sultan—No, the gas bills. They're getting too darned high.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.
Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.
Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
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PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

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MATCHES
As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.
When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.
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New and Second Hand Safes
Some fine new and second-hand Safes, Cash Registers, Computing Scales, etc., cheap. F. H. Robinson, 50 Princess street, Winnipeg.

Building Giant Aeroplanes

Number of Machines Has Increased Tenfold in Few Months

Great Britain is making preparations to carry on an aerial warfare on a gigantic scale. Under-Secretary for War Harold Tennant made this important admission in the house of commons in response to criticism by a member, who suggested that the German air forces were surpassing the British.

The government is now manufacturing a giant aeroplane similar to the Russian Sikorsky, which carries five men and five times as much explosive as the ordinary biplane, Mr. Tennant announced. Within the past few months the number of British aeroplanes for war purposes has been increased tenfold and the number of trained aviators fivefold.

"British aviators have demonstrated their superiority over the Germans," said Mr. Tennant. "Since February there has been no shortage of high-explosive bombs. On the contrary we have now a reserve supply ample for all purposes."

This statement was made in reply to the suggestion by a member of the house that machines of this character are needed to deal adequately with the raiding Zeppelins.

Exhausted From Asthma.—Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

The Political Parasites

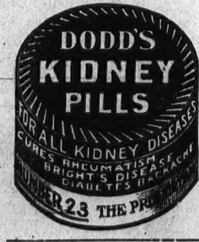
While Canada's soldiers were entrenching and preparing for Langemarck and all the hell and horror of shell and machine gun bombardment, of gas-poisoning and of indescribable suffering, politicians in Ottawa were profiteering on the bandages to be used for binding the Canadian wounded. An order for $40,000 worth of field dressings had been placed, and the horror of so much wounding and maiming to require $40,000 for salve and bandages is unimaginable. But the political parasites have strong stomachs.—Ottawa Citizen.

Mrs. MacDonald's two nurses were spending their summer holidays at her residence. The day following their arrival being Sunday, they both accepted her invitation to accompany her to the church service. Both were attired entirely in white. They were rather late in entering the church, and as the three passed down the aisle the minister was giving out his text, which read: "What are these which are arrayed in white robes?" The congregation were rather startled to hear Mrs. McDonald making the reply: "They're ma twa nieces frae Edinboro'!"

"You'll have to send for another doctor," said the one who had been called, after a brief glance at the patient.

"Am I so ill as that?" gasped the sufferer.

"I don't know just how ill you are," replied the man of medicine, "but I know you're the lawyer who cross-examined me when I appeared as an expert witness. My conscience won't let me kill you, and I'll be hanged if I want to cure you. Good-day."



Farmer's Income

A Fuller Utilization of All the Farm's Resources Should be Made

Extensive investigations into the profits of farming have indicated that the amount of money which the average farmer receives for this year's work is little more than that which he would be paid if he hired himself out as a farm hand to one of his neighbors. In other words, though the farmer is in business for himself, the average farmer gets little or no money reward for the intelligence and skill with which he has managed his affairs or the risk and responsibility he has assumed. But he must get something in return or no one would trouble to farm for himself. A recent study conducted by experts in the United States Department of Agriculture shows that in many cases this reward may best be found in the products with which his farm furnishes him directly. When a farm is nearly, if not quite, self-sustaining, when it supplies the family that lives upon it with most of the necessities of life, a large money income is not necessary to prosperity. A greater sum derived from a farm which yields nothing for home consumption may leave the occupants much worse off.

The farms selected for study, though possibly a little more prosperous than the average, were fairly representative of their sections which included three corn and cotton areas, two states in the corn and wheat belt, two regions where general farming was carried on, and three different dairy districts. The average value of the chief necessities of life—food, fuel, oil, and shelter—used each year by the farm family, the investigators found to be $595.08. Of these necessities, estimated in money, the portion contributed directly by the farm was $421.17, leaving $173.91 to be purchased with the cash obtained from the sale of products. In considering these figures it must be remembered that if the farmer had been compelled to pay city prices for his home-grown necessities, this $421.17 would have represented much less comfort.

Of the food consumed, 63 per cent. was furnished by the farm. Of the value of the food consumed, groceries constituted practically one-quarter, animal products more than one-half, vegetables 11.6 per cent. and fruit only 6.3. Practically all of the groceries were bought; on the other hand the quantity of fruits and vegetables used was in direct proportion to the quantity raised on the farm and where this quantity was great the grocery bill was correspondingly low. This was also found to be true of animal products, including of course, not only butcher's meat, but poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, etc. Where these were abundant on the farm fewer groceries wer purchasd. Since the grocery bill was found to be ordinarily two-thirds of the entire amount expended in cash for food, one very obvious and effective way of economizing appears to be to raise more vegetables, more fruit, more milk, and eggs. In many cases, experts say, this can be done with no appreciable increase in trouble or expense.

Next to food, shelter is probably the most important necessity of life. In considering the farmer's income, however, a common error in the past has been to ignore the question of house rent. The value of the house has usually been included in the value of the land and the whole considered as capital invested on which interest must be paid before the farmer can be regarded as receiving any pay at all. This method, however, assumes that the farm family is to have shelter for nothing, an assumption which the city worker, with whom it is not unusual to pay out from one-third to one-quarter of his entire wages for rent alone, would regard as most astonishing.

According to the recent investigation, if the average farmer had to pay rent, his home would cost him $125 a year. This figure represents ten per cent. of the value of the average house. Including interest, depreciation, and repairs, this is regarded as a fair rental charge for the class of houses usually found on the farm.

With the information at their command, the investigators were also in a position to compute the average cost of board and lodging on the farm; in this they included an item very easily forgotten—the value of the house work performed by members of the family. This was reckoned on the basis of the wages that would have had to be paid for hired assistance. Including this with the more obvious charges for food, fuel, light and rent, it was found that board and lodging for each individual averaged $14.62 a month. But of this sum, it is interesting to note, the farmer paid out in cash only 22 per cent. Exclusive of lodging the board of the average hired man cost $10 a month, but here again the farmer had only to pay $3. The remaining $7 was furnished by the farm as a result presumably of the hired man's own efforts.

The averages obtained as the result of this investigation are not, of course, to be taken as mathematically exact for the entire country. In the opinion of agricultural experts, however, they point with convincing emphasis to the possibilities of comfort and prosperity that may be realized by a fuller utilization of all the farm's resources. Cash crops are not the sole, and on the average they are not even the chief source of real income. It is really what the farm furnishes directly to the farmer that enables him to support his family. To increase the quantity and quality of this direct supply is one great object of farm management studies.—Family Herald, Montreal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

An Aid to the Blind

By agreement between the United States and England postage rates on reading material for the blind exchanged between the two countries are substantially reduced. The U.S. postoffice department announce that a flat rate of 10 cents would be charged for packages weighing from 18 to 96 ounces. The old rate of one cent for each two ounces is continued for packages under 18 ounces. The weight limit is increared from four and one-half pounds to six pounds.

Both Kinds

"He's so dogmatic."

"Yes, and has such a categorical way with him."

Price of Canned Goods Likely to Remain Firm

Friction Has Arisen Regarding the Continuation of the Expired Trade Agreement but an Agreement is Expected

The report that the canning trade, so far as manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer are concerned, is in a state of chaos and that the goods are being sold to consumers at almost the cost of production, is largely exaggerated. It is a fact, however, that some friction has arisen regarding the continuation of the expired trade agreement with the Dominion Canners Company, whereby the company sold the goods to the wholesaler at listed prices who in turn arranged with the retailer the prices at which the goods were to be disposed to the consumer, but this is only a matter of adjustment, the Journal of Commerce has been informed, and it is expected by those capable to speak for the trade that an agreement will soon be reached.

In the meantime a few wholesalers and retailers, particularly the latter, who have a larger stock of canned goods than they care to carry, have taken advantage of the expired agreement by offering the goods at a reduced price in an endeavor to secure a better market, but after a canvas of the trade, the Journal of Commerce is in a position to state definitely the larger houses are holding firmly to the original prices and have no intention of selling at less. Future prices, however, will wholly depend upon what arrangement the trade comes to regarding the expired agreement which fixed such prices, but the general assumption is that prices will not be reduced.

As pointed out in the Journal of Commerce recently, the industry has been severely hit by the trade depression, but business in many respects is improving, the trade having received large orders from abroad and the expectations are that a better future is in store for the industry.

The slackness in the trade was undoubtedly the cause of the rupture in the market, as some traders were presumably of the opinion that a better market could be obtained for the goods if prices were reduced a little.—Journal of Commerce.

Steel Tie to Prevent Wrecks

A steel railroad tie has recently been perfected which the inventor claims will do away with a large percentage of railroad wrecks. The new tie absolutely prevents rail spreading, the most frequent cause of wrecks, and on account of its peculiar surface it makes an excellent cattle guard also. For the same reason, human trespassers would have a difficult time following a railroad track on which these ties were used.

Careful tests of the new ties on a railroad in Oklahoma show that they have wearing properties at least five times as great as wooden ties. No spikes are necessary, and for the reason that they are self-guaging, the working gang can be decreased to one-half its usual size. In large quantities the steel ties represent a saving to the railroad of $320 per track mile.

PRINCESS PATRICIAS IN THE "STONEWALLERS"

Part of a Brigade of Which No Regiment Has Lost a Trench

Major Arthur Haggard has made public a letter from a private in the Shropshires, who writes: "Our brigade has been nicknamed the 'Stonewallers,' because no regiment comprising it ever lost a trench. We have been highly complimented on this fact alone by the general. The Princess Pats is one of the regiments of this brigade. They have made themselves a great name by their gallant conduct. Anyone in the brigade will voice this opinion. I should like to fight by the side of such another regiment. Our brigade feels their heavy losses very keenly."

"Flies multiply in garbage. Have your garbage-can emptied regularly and keep it covered.

"After emptying the tin, flush it with carbolic acid solution, three tablespoonfuls of 95 per cent. carbolic acid to each quart of hot water. This solution destroys fly life in egg or maggot form."

DAINTY FOOD
Turns Pale Cheeks to Pink

Our best physicians of the present day seek to cure patients by the use of food and right living, rather than heavy drugs, and this is the true method, for only from feed can the body be rebuilt.

Many people, after living on poorly selected or badly cooked food for a long time, and when their ailments become chronic, expect the doctor, with some magic potency, to instantly rebuild them.

This is not possible. The only true method is to turn as quickly as can be, from poor food to good. A young lady says:

"I was variously treated for my nerves, stomach, lungs, etc., but none of the treatments gave me relief.

"About a year ago when my appetite failed completely and I began to have sinking spells similiar to fainting, I took all manner of tonics and stimulants, but they were of no effect. I had been brought to quit drinking coffee and taking Postum in its place and gradually began to get a little better.

"Someone suggested that if I found Postum so beneficial I had better use Grape-Nuts food, as they were both the children of one brain. I commenced on Grape-Nuts food for breakfast, having Postum with it. I found the food so dainty, delicious, and appetizing that I always looked forward to breakfast with pleasure.

"Shortly after commencing this diet, the wretched pain in my side was greatly relieved, and now, a year later, it has gone entirely, also the sinking spells; in fact, my pale cheeks have changed to pink, I have gained back more than the twenty pounds I lost, and am thoroughly well in every way."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NO ALUM MAGIC READ THE LABEL
BAKING POWDER

Puzzles to the Blind

Lack of "Size Sense" Gives Them Odd Ideas About Animals

The path of the teacher of the blind is beset with many difficulties, one of the greatest being the task of conveying to their mind some idea of the size, shape and features of birds and animals. In many cases, it is true, models are used, but owing to their small size they are, to say the least, of doubtful advantage.

The ignorance of blind children is great, often grotesque. A teacher of a class may find that a child does not know whether a sheep or a cow is the larger, or he may even find that a hare has wings. However carefully they are told that a small model of a cow is only one-fortieth the size of the real animal, more often than not they are unable to think of the animal as being any larger than the model and will stop and describe something about the size of a kitten when asked to indicate the size of a cow. This arises from the fact that no standard of size, form and texture—beyond those which they set up through handling—can exist for those who have never had the use of their eyes.

Even those who have had sight are found to lose their standards unless they are renewed from time to time by actual contact. An instance of this was noticed not long ago when a boy of about twelve recovered his sight after an operation and for several days following went about in a state of surprise and fear, for almost everything which he had seen in the habit of touching frequently differed considerably in size from his recollections of seven years before. The size of his parents alarmed him very much, as he imagined they were much smaller.—Strand Magazine.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentry, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Explosive Needles

The present war has been responsible for various inventions to slay mankind, and the French war office has now in operation an invention which seems an excellent method of combating Zeppelins. The inventor is Mr. Arthur Jacques, of Grenoble.

The new weapon consists of long needles carrying a small shell. These needles are very light, and so is the shell they carry. When the needle pierces cloth or any light substance—and not till then—it explodes the shell. If fired against a brick wall it is harmless.

The needles are so small that a quantity can be carried on an aeroplane. They can also be fired from a very light gun, and when once they strike a Zeppelin and explode they will also explode the gas contained in the envelope, and so destroy the whole machine.

It may be here noted that this wonderful invention came to the French war office after careful and exhaustive experiments made by a chief of the fire brigade at Grenoble.—Tit-Bits.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

"The Eldest Child of Liberty

What is more natural than that the destroyers of Louvain should menace the historic treasures of the age-old homes of romance and freedom at the head of the Adriatic. But those to whom such things appeal cannot fail to note with something akin to pleasure that after long years "Venice, the eldest child of liberty," is once more in battle array for liberation, is one of the points from which the greatest of all struggles for the freedom of the spirit of man is being waged. Venice popularly dates its foundation from the inrush of the Huns. And in succeeding years the Venetians were in the vanguard of all the great battles against oppression. The Goths in Italy and the Dalmatian pirates knew the prowess of their swords; the Crusaders sailed from their harbors; Constantinople and the Greek empire with it, crumbled, largely before their arms, and the years of combat with Genoa left them masters of the Adriatic.—Ottawa Journal.

Diatetic Menus Appreciated

A large amount of correspondence has reached Mr. W. A. Cooper, manager of the C.P.A. dining car service, from passengers who have been interested in, or tested, the efficacy of his new scheme of diaetic menus. Most gratifying of all, however, are the letters from train conductors, stewards, etc., who are travelling all the time and who in some cases have come to dread the sight of a meal. To these the suggestions have come as a godsend, and no more enthusiastic approval has reached Mr. Cooper than that which has come from this unexpected but welcome quarter.

Good Reason

"My husband fairly choked with anger the other day."

"Why?"

"Because I wanted him to cough up the price of a diamond ring."

Drug Clerk—They won't let me go to war, yet I've got to stand behind a mortar all day long.

Germans Try to Get to Calais

Allies Must Bar the Road to Teutons at all Costs

When the Germans mounted a heavy naval gun, probably a 12-inch, weighing, perhaps, some 50 tons, in a position in the rear of Dixmude, a range of 23¾ miles, in order to bombard Dunkirk, they exhibited the premonitory symptom of their new outburst of energy, which takes the form of a struggle for the possession of the coast. The situation is developing rapidly, and every indication, both in the pouring of troops into Western Belgium and the persistence of the attack, shows that this new advance is no mere feint, but another attempt to reach Calais.

There are many people who think that Calais is a sort of will o' the wisp, which is leading on the Germans to do foolish things, by incurring enormous losses for a possible fruitless gain. This is not an accurate view of the situation. It is true that a German army at Calais would be impotent to strike a blow against England—just as impotent as was Napoleon's army at Boulogne—until command of the sea had been gained. Nevertheless, the occupation of the port would be of enormous importance to Germany. It would present advantages which we must not underrate—advantages both moral and material.

From the very beginning of the war the Germans have had two principal objects in view in their strategy in the west. One was to reach Paris, the other, less determinate, to attack England. It was anticipated that we might enter into the quarrel, and the main advance was, therefore, made through Belgium as a precautionary measure, and when it was known that we were actually allied with France, the advance was carried far to the west. It passed through Brussels to Ghent, and brought the Germans to the hard fought battle ground of Western Flanders. The march on Paris failed, and that part of the campaign lost its importance to the enemy, whose whole mind was turned thenceforth to the possession of the coast.

The moral and political effect of reaching Calais would be great, not only in Germany, but throughout Europe. It would probably determine the action of the Balkan states, for it would be folly to ignore the fact that these countries are not yet convinced that we are going to win. They desire to hunt with the hounds, and by no means to run with the hare. Therefore, on moral and political grounds alone, the tremendous energy which the Germans are putting into their attack is fully explained. We do not expect them to succeed, for they are still a long way from Calais, and the allies are ready and confident of the result, but their action is explained and must be understood.

The object in view is not, however, merely moral and political. If attained it would have practical results. If big guns can be mounted behind, in the rear of Dixmude, they could be mounted also behind the dunes near Calais.

It is obvious that if big guns can be mounted in hidden positions, behind the dunes near Calais, Dover will not be secure. We are not accustomed to think of extreme ranges. Naval officers think of extreme effective ranges, the target being a ship or, perhaps, some sort of battery on shore. But Dover is a large target, and could certainly be hit. There is no reason why big shells should not be thrown to a distance of 25 miles, or even more.

We could reply, which is true, but we should have no object in bombarding Calais. Our object would be to destroy the enemy's guns, which might not be easy if they were well concealed, doubtless with overhead armored protection. Moreover, it would be possible to mount guns of smaller calibre concealed along the sea front at Calais, which could shell shipping passing through the Straits, and this would create another difficulty. In short, a situation might arise somewhat analogous to that which exists at the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

There is nothing alarmist in these suggestions. They are very obvious to the Germans, who are doubtless hoping to give effect to them. Now, if it should ever happen that Dover and the Straits are brought under fire from the opposite shore, other consequences might follow, which the Germans also have in view. They do not know where our grand fleet is, but they must by this time have formed a conception of its strategy. They know that it is quite ready and willing to give battle to the high sea fleet, but Admiral von Tirpitz has himself said that the latter would not be so foolish as to be drawn into action at a disadvantage. He hopes that it may be possible to divide the grand fleet.

The Germans know that we could not allow Dover to be bombarded with impunity. Whatever action we took it would be rapid and severe. There would be no German fleet near Dover to attack. The high sea fleet would be ready for action somewhere in the Bight of Heligoland.

The hope would be that some part of our grand fleet would come south into the narrow waters between the Dutch coast and our own, where the powerful submarines which the Germans are multiplying so rapidly would seek their opportunity. At the same time the high sea fleet might be emboldened to take its chances of action with the other part of the British fleet.

These are the bold imaginings of the Germans, now inspiring them to a very serious purpose, which they are pursuing with tremendous energy and formidable preparation. By understanding their objects we shall the better realize the seriousness of the task before us, and the strenuous will and unconquerable resistance which must bar the road to Calais and the coast of France.—London Chronicle.

"What are you here for, and why, my misjudged friend?" queried one of those sympathetic prison uplift advocates in the New York Times. "Well, you see, mum, I'm the victim of the unlucky number thirteen."

"My, how novel and superstitious! Tell me all about it—that unlucky thirteen."

"Yes, mum; twelve jurors and one judge."

Corns Drop Out
Instant Relief
Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

Canadian Made Goods

Manufacturers Should Put Goods up to a Standard That Will Make the Trade Mark Respected

A successful lady farmer in Manitoba writes us as follows:

"I see Mrs. Violet McNaughton of Saskatoon is in doubt as to the "Made in Canada" campaign, and I think there are many others in the samo fix. To whose advantage is the "Made in Canada" movement? It seems to me that there must be a weakness somewhere, on the manufacturers' side when they make such an appeal. The Canadian people are loyalty itself and don't need such advice or prodding up from the manufacturers. If the goods are what they are represented the pepole will buy them. Let the manufacturers show as much loyalty and come out bravely and say: Here we have been basking in the sunshine of tariff protection long enough, hard times are here and we are willing to forego some of our big profits and let the other man have a chance. But we don't see them showing their loyalty thus. To me the 'Made in Canada' smacks too much of the 'Made in Germany' idea, and everybody knows what rotten stuff has been dumped on the world's markets by the Germans, for many years. Why not 'Canadian made' and put goods up to a standard that will make the trade mark respected the world over.

"It is really the people who pay the tariff extras, for the manufacturers have all put up the price of their goods to cover it. So that's where the manufacturers give a big donation to the patriotic funds. It is the people who should have the credit—not them.

"Let the manufacturers give us true value for our money, and there will be no need of spending $25,000 in boosting the 'Made in Canada' goods"

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

An old circus man tells this one:

"The usual crowd of small boys was gathered about the entrance of the tent in a town in Illinois. A benevolent looking old gentleman standing nearly watched them for a few minutes with a beaming eye. Then, walking up to the ticket-taker, he said, with an air of authority:

"'Let all these boys in, and count 'em as they pass.'

"The gateman, thinking that the benevolent looking gentleman was indulging in a bit of philanthropy, did as requested. When the last lad had gone in, he turned and announced: 'Twenty-four, sir.'

"'Good,' said the benevolent looking old gentleman, as he walked away, 'I thought I guessed right.'"—New York Times.

Poultry Notes

At least one-quarter to one-third of the fowls on the farm ought to be hens, one, two, or three years old, rather than pullets, and the same is true of the males. It is both a crime and poor business to sacrifice a male at the end of the year on the principle that a cockerel is younger and more active. Occasionally an exceptionally good male may be kept for a number of years, at least two or three. Then a flock is sure to have strength to produce profit, for the hens used for breeding purposes should be the same "tried and found true" kind.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.
ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.
Edmonton.

Newedd—Did you spend as much money as this before I married you?

Mrs. Newedd—Why yes.

Newedd—Then bless me if I can understand why your father went on so when I took you away from him.

A party of young men and women, members of a sketching club, were motoring along a country road. Just within the fence on the left grew innumerable graceful stalks, each bearing globes of pale green that shaded into grey and purple.

"How enchanting?" exclaimed one young woman.

"Do tell us," said another young woman equally enthusiastic, to a gardener standing near, "what those beau-oo-tiful things are?"

"Them? Thems onions gone to seed."—New York Times.

The Irish Tongue

Seumas McManus declares that the Irish language is "the most forceful to curse, pray and make love in, as it is the most expressive," and he adds, "It has 365 terms of endearment for a girl." In that respect it runs a close race with Spanish.—Boston Globe.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Give Your Children McCready's Shoes And Save Money

They are the only Shoes For School Wear. -:-

- Large Shipment Just In -

THE BLAIRMORE TRADING CO.

THE STORE THAT SELLS FOR LESS

Blairmore Alberta

THE

Southern Hotel

BELLEVUE - ALBERTA

Bar well stocked with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The Most Popular Hotel in Bellevue

Comfortable Lodgings at Moderate Rates

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DINING SERVICE

THE INTERNATIONAL

Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

Operates the

DENISON COLLIERIES AT COLEMAN, ALBERTA.

Mines High Grade Steam and Coking Coal. Manufacturers of the Best Coke on the Market.

MAKE MONEY EASY

If you would do so, invest in town lots in the most substantially founded and best business community in The Crows' Nest Pass

THAT PLACE IS COLEMAN.

Write to or apply at the head office of

THE INTERNATIONAL

Coal and Coke Company, Ltd.

At Coleman, Alberta.

OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST

Major-General Sam Hughes has been knighted.

Recruiting is being continued in The Pass for the 50th Battalion.

Don't forget. August 31st, last day for 10 per cent discount on taxes.

A town is like a girl. It's wonderful what a little fixing up will do for her.

The Fernie schools employ twenty teachers and have an enrolment at the present time of 763 pupils.

The Messrs. Becker and party, of Pincher Creek, paid Blairmore a flying visit by auto on Tuesday of this week.

Mr and Mrs. S. Knapman and family came to town from Lethbridge on Sunday, and are spending a month here.

The residence of Mrs. Lahti, a widow, was destroyed with all its contents by fire at Bellevue on Wednesday afternoon.

An individual believed to be a German spy has been arrested on the coast of Labrador and taken to a detention camp in Newfoundland.

David Patton left for Calgary yesterday, having enlisted with the 13th C.M.R. David is the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Patton to enlist.

Mr and Mrs. Miller, father and mother-in-law of Jas. G. Ewan, are leaving Blairmore for Vancouver tomorrow, from where they will sail for their old home in New Zealand.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a notice from the Town secretary, calling attention to the fact that Tuesday the 31st of August, is the last day for saving the 10 per cent discount on 1915 taxes. We understand that there are some bonds which are past due, so in addition to saving the discount, each property owner by paying their taxes, will help keep the financial name of the Town in good standing with the bond houses in these days of financial stress.

The British Government is apparently prepared to secure the safe carriage of Canadian surplus wheat across the Atlantic. The Canadian Government has been asked to inform the British authorities as to the amount of wheat available for export and the extra tonnage required. The grain exporters of Canada, more particularly those of Montreal, and other ocean ports, have been asked to prepare an estimate which will be forwarded to the Imperial authorities. The estimate of the department at Ottawa is that Canada will have one hundred and seventy-five million bushels of wheat for export.

The duck-shooting season opens on Wednesday next.

Why should the town muzzle dogs and not knockers?

The oat crop in the Yukon will be poor this year from lack of rain

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sedgwick, of Lundbreck, were in town for a brief visit yesterday.

The rates of taxation of the town of Brooks are 20 mills for schools and 15 for town.

William John Evans, trumpeter with the 13th C.M.R. at Calgary, spent a few days with his parents here this week.

Isaac Philip, son of Mr. and Mrs J. B. Patton, of Blairmore, left Calgary for the front with a recent draft from the 13th.

A cargo of British Columbia Douglas fir has gone to Hudson's Bay, via the Panama Canal, for the railway work there.

Rev. A. H. Denoon, of Knox Presbyterian church, Lethbridge, occupied the pulpit at the local church on Sunday morning last.

Premier McBride, of British Columbia, has decided to offer a referendum, so that the public opinion may be had on the matter of prohibition.

Major W. H. Evans, a Macleod pioneer, has been killed in action. He was with the Royal Scots 11th Battalion, and was killed on August 14th.

Joseph Howe has enlisted as a bugler and left for Calgary on Thursday morning. This is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Howe to enlist for service.

Mr. Bass, of Coleman, has accepted a position with Mr. C. W. Johnston as pianist, and will appear at the local opera house three nights a week. Mr. Bass has exceptional qualifications and will no doubt render good service.

On Monday, Sept. 6th, Labor Day, a tennis tournament will be played at Pincher Creek between the English church team and teams from Coleman, Frank, Blairmore and Hillcrest. The games will be played on the courts at the Rectory, commencing at 10 a. m. (American tournament plan) During the afternoon tea will be served by the Red Cross Society of Pincher Creek and district, for which a small charge will be made.

The Germans suffered heavily in the recent battle in the Gulf of Riga, losing their dreadnaught Moltke, three cruisers and seven topedo boats in an engagement with a Russian fleet, which also annihilated several barge loads of troops and practically came out unimpaired in its efficiency. The dreadnaught Moltke had a displacement of 23,000 and carried in ordinary times 1107 men.

British Columbia is supplying a good deal of paper to Australia.

Corps. David Kemp and H. Merrifield were down from Sarcee this week.

Private G. Granderson, of Macleod, is visiting friends in Blairmore for a few days.

W. Shaw, mine inspector, has moved from Dearborn Street to the corner of Eleventh Avenue and State Street.

Rev. A. H. Denoon and family, of Lethbridge, after spending a month in Blairmore, returned home this week.

Capt. A. C. C. Johnston and Corp. Learn came down from Calgary on Monday to enlist recruits for the 50th C.M.R.

Sergt. C. E. F. Hiscocks and Lieut. J.B. Beddome, of the 13th C.M.R., Calgary, were in town on Tuesday enlisting recruits.

The children of the Roman Catholic Sunday school will hold their annual picnic tomorrow, on the old football grounds.

REWARD for the present address of Charles Hulme, employed by the Western Canadian Collieries, Ltd., as fire boss in 1911, or information about a valuable set of books, the Standard Library of Natural History; five volumes, which the advertiser delivered to Mr. Hulme. Address The Times, Bellevue.

Latest reports state that two allied cruisers had successfully penetrated the Dardanelles, and several Turkish troop sloops had been sunk.

FOR SALE—One Victor Gramaphone, with several records. Also an Edison Phonograph with records. All in good condition. Terms cash. Apply to The Enterprise.

FOR RENT—A seven-roomed cottage, with furnace, water and electric lights installed. Rental $15 per month. Also, for sale, a small cooking range. Apply to J. H. Farmer, Blairmore.

The investigations into the workings of certain oil companies were commenced last week, a start being made on the Western Canada company. Findings revealed that $22,000 had somehow disappeared into thin air, and that the management of the company generally had been along the most amateurish lines.

Criticism having been made that incapacitated Canadian soldiers were only to be provided for under the pension system to the extent of $5 per week, it is pointed out by the militia department that under the act allowance could be made for an increased grant in cases where it was deemed necessary, and that moreover the scheme of pensions is not necessarily final Moreover, an incapacitated soldier, if friendless, can go to a convalescent home where he will be accorded every attention. Should he remain at home he will be entitled to a special allowance for an attendant.

Cotton has been declared absolute contraband by Great Britain.

Solicitor L. H. Putnam and Dr. J. W. Mackay are in Calgary today.

Mrs Kidd's maternity home, Box 95, Phone 151. Wedding cakes decorated.

Dr. and Mrs. Bell, of Passburg, are being congratulated on the birth of a son.

Dr. McAffray, of Regina, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. P. Merrifield, in Blairmore.

Before a tag day can be held in Moose Jaw in future it must be licensed by the license committee.

Two German torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk by French torpedo boats off Ostend, Belgium, on August 22nd.

A paper published in a prohibition district in Nova Scotia contains a paragraph advertising for "sober teamsters."

An enjoyable picnic was held on Wednesday afternoon, on the Crystal Dairy grounds, under the auspices of the I.O.G.T.

Mrs Whyte, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs F. W. Doubt, for a few weeks, returned to Kipp on Wednesday morning.

Miss Martin, sister of Mr. Martin, former teacher at Cowley, has secured a position on the teaching staff of the Coleman public school.

Mrs. Dalzell, Lethbridge, and Miss Millie Patterson, Frank, are registered at the Hotel Victoria, Spokane, where they are spending a vacation.

FOR RENT—Six-roomed dwelling house, with bath room and hot and cold water fitting. House nicely located. Apply to The Enterprise

The engagement is announced of Miss Isabella Taylor, of Kimberly, B.C., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor, to Mr. Campbell C. Snowden, of Calgary, Alta. The wedding will take place in September.

In an ice plant in Camilla, Ga., a 200-pound block of ice dropped 10 feet and struck John Ross a negro employee, on the head. With the exception of a short slit in the scalp he did not appear to be seriously inconvenienced by the blow, and after having the wound dressed went back to work quite unconcernedly.

The steamship Metagama, carrying Canadian soldiers, reached England on the 18th. She had on board the 5th and 7th Field Artillery Brigade, an army medical corps detailed of 6 officers and 104 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 officers and 100 men of the Winnipeg Highlanders and eleven officers and ten non-commissioned officers and men of other units.

Frank Happenings

Marshall Hamilton was a Bellevue visitor on Monday evening.

BORN—On Sunday last, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Miller, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Goodwin arrived back from Calgary last week.

Sam Wallace is among the latest to enlist, and left for Calgary on Tuesday.

Peter Pistor has accepted a position as dispenser in the Sanatorium bar.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hilton are visiting Mr. Hilton's mother at Beaver Mines.

A large number of tourists registered at the Rocky Mountains Sanatorium hotel this week.

Mr. Christie, of Bellevue, again occupied the pulpit at the local Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Invitations are out for another tennis dance to be held at the Sanatorium on September the 10th.

Capt. Johnson, of the 50th Battallion at Calgary, was in town on Monday recruiting for his regiment.

Sergt. Hiscocks and Lieut. Beddome, of the 13th Overseas Mounted Rifles, was in town on Tuesday recruiting.

Mrs. Lavoie joined a party of Pincher Creek friends on Sunday morning and went to spend the day at Crows' Nest.

Quite a number of the boys of the 13th were down from Calgary this week to spend a few days before going harvesting.

Mrs. George Montalbetti, who has been spending some four months in Spokane and San Francisco, returned home on Saturday.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Franco-Canadian Collieries, Limited, was held on Thursday afternoon in the local mine office.

The village of Frank has contributed two out of three councillors to the colors—Councillors Dunlop and Stene. Frank in the lead as usual.

R. Nivens and party arrived home from North Fork on Sunday and from the story told by one of the party, they must have thoroughly enjoyed the outing and had "some" catch.

Johnny Dunlop joined the 50th here on Tuesday, which makes three sons of Mr. and Mrs. D. Dunlop to join the forces. We also learn that their son James has arrived in England, having joined in Port Arthur.

Frank got a good clearing out on Monday and Tuesday by the recruiting officers. The following boys enlisted: Fred Allott, J. Little, Davy Moore, Gerald Gardner, Daniel Stene, T. Crawford, Fred Hanley, Samuel Wallace, J. Johnson, Jack Hutton (of Bellevue), Joe McIlaga, and several others, all for the 50th.

A smoker was given in the Union hall on Tuesday night, in honor of the sixteen boys who had enlisted. The smoker was given under the auspices of the local union and the business men of the town, and a right jolly time was participated in by about seventy friends. The Slopak boys rendered assistance to the musical end of the programme.

Fred Allott, who enlisted on Monday, is one of Frank's oldtimers, having come here in 1903 For twelve years he has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Manuel at the old Frank hotel and the Union, and no miner in the district was better known or had a more creditable record than Fred Allott. Fred was a prominent member of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and was always a general favorite with his acquaintances.

Blairmore Lodge, No. 68, meets in their Hall, 880 Victoria St., every Tuesday at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
H. E. LYON, N. G. J. B. HARMER, R.S.

CROWS' NEST ENCAMPMENT NO. 8
Meets in the I.O.O.F. Hall every second and fourth Wednesday
J. McPhail C.P. W. J. Bartlett, R.S.